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CHUNGKING FORCES STEADILY CRUSHED BY JAPANESE UNITS

Steam-Roller Advance Being Made Following Fall of Lingchwan in Shansi

STEEL CORDON TIGHTENED

20,000 Enemy Troops Trapped In Mountains—Annihilation Imminent

Domei

JAPANESE FRONT IN SOUTHERN SHANSI PROVINCE, June 27.—The Japanese Kokubo highspeed unit, after seizing the walled town of Lingchwan, Shansi Province, continued to advance and annihilated about 300 strong of the Chungking 26th Division at Chihtouchen, 10 kilometers east of Lingchwan yesterday.

The Japanese Matsuoka unit also crushed 500 strong of the enemy's 46th Division at a point 10 kilometers southeast of Lingchwan at noon the same day, while the Kaki unit deprived the enemy of about 200 strong at a point 25 kilometers southeast of Lingchwan.

The Japanese Ueda and Ito units also accounted for about 1,000 enemy strong, while the Harada, Shimizu, Innami and Yoshida units tightened their steel cordon and pressed the enemy to a mountainous region east of Lingchwan. As a result, the annihilation of 20,000 more enemy troops belonging to the 27th Army is imminent.

New Strategy Applied

Domei

JAPANESE FRONT IN SOUTH CHINA, June 27.—The invincible Japanese troops, after their capture of Tsungfa, Kwangtung Province, kept their eyes on the enemy's move for some time. They started their operations on the night of June 25 when part of the 152nd Division and the 153rd Division of the Chungking Army began to stir at Chintung and Lotung, situated about six kilometers southeast of Tsungfa.

A Japanese Unit made a detour to get behind the enemy, while two other units advanced from the south and the north, thus completely encircling the enemy. At dawn yesterday, the Japanese troops started their general offensive amidst a heavy barrage. As a result, the enemy troops were driven back to the surrounding mountains, leaving a large number of arms and ammunitions.

Japanese Forces Active

Domei

SOUTHERN SHANSI FRONT, June 27.—Japanese Army Forces, after capturing Lingchwan, continued their pincer operations in the southeastern Lingchwan sector, an important base in the southeastern part of Shansi Province, and entrapped the enemy 46th division at midnight yesterday and are now engaged in a large-scale mop-up campaign.

War results of Japanese operations in southern Shansi Province during the three days from June 24 to June 26 included 1,421 enemy bodies left deserted and 1,196 troops taken prisoner while booties included nine guns, 26 heavy machine-guns, 27 light machine-guns, 573 rifles and quantities of other arms and ammunitions.

Internal Trouble Bared

Domei

SOUTHERN SHANSI FRONT, June 27.—General Liu Yueh-ting, ex-commander of the temporarily organized 3rd division, who surrendered to Japanese Forces some time ago, said that enemy forces are in trouble owing to internal dissension.

Liu Chin, who is in command of the 27th army succeeding Fan Han-chieh, is brutal. Superficially it may seem that military discipline is maintained but his brutality is inimical to win the confidence of his men.

Men who were formerly under Fan Han-chieh, mostly southerners, dislike to look up to Liu Chin as their commander because Liu Chin is making much of his immediate subordinates and paying no attention to the others.

The newly organized 5th army under the command of Sun Tieng-ying is not on good terms with the 27th army under the direct control of Chiang Kai-shek. When attacked by Japanese Forces some time ago a large number of men from both armies fled into Honan Province. But the newly organized 5th army rendered the 27th army no assistance.

As Liu Chin has had no chance to fight with Japanese Forces, he will probably try to resist the Japanese Units stubbornly but it is clear that he will sustain a severe blow.

British Commander Believed Captured With Tobruk Fall

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—With the loss of Tobruk, Major-General H. N. Klopper, who was in command of the British force there, is believed to have been captured by the Axis forces, according to an announcement issued today by the British Army Headquarters in West Asia, as reported in a Reuter dispatch received here from Cairo. Major-General Klopper was appointed commander of the British Second Division force in South Africa, last May. He is 36 years of age and reported to be the youngest commander of the British forces operating in South Africa.

TOJO ASKS SAVANTS FOR COOPERATION

Premier Makes Speech to Several Hundred National School Teachers

Premier General Hideki Tojo, in a speech made before several hundred national school teachers on Saturday at the Education Hall at Hitotsubashi, Kanda-ku, urged their wholehearted cooperation for the successful execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The gist of the Premier's speech is as follows:

"As the whole nation is now engaged in a warfare with the United States and Great Britain, you teachers of national schools who are silently educating the younger generation are producing satisfactory results.

"Last year, in your presence, I quoted what Otto Bismarck said when Germany defeated France, i.e., 'I have not made Germany as it is but it's the national school teachers who have made Germany as it is. So you should go to your respective alma maters immediately and thank your teachers for their efforts.' This is quite a sage remark.

"Although it is necessary to use a huge quantity of arms and other war supplies for fighting, men who make use of them are vitally necessary. During the past three thousand years, the Japanese spirit has been cultivated and thanks to this spirit, we are now the strongest nation in the world.

"Education is apt to be minimized as its result is invisible. In view of this fact, the Government has been taking necessary measures in order to reform the educational administration. Under the existing state of things, the Government should like to attach more importance to education.

"Accordingly, you are requested to cope with the situation properly and do your very best for this cause.

"Once a great man said: 'Show me the young man of your country and I will tell the future of your country.' As this juncture, I ask you to make further efforts for this nation.

"With reference to the Government educational policy necessary for the establishment of the Greater East Asia, a statement was issued toward the end of last month by the Board of Information as you are well aware.

"As pointed out in the statement, for the training of people who should act as leaders in the Greater East Asia, stress is placed on the cultivation of the spirit of putting everything in practice, this being the age of practice.

"As Premier, I should like to say that the Government will act as decided upon in every case. So you who are engaged in the national school education are requested to set an example in practice for the students and make them cultivate the spirit of putting everything in practice."

DIPLOMATS ON GRIPSHOLM

Exchange Ship to Reach Lourenco Marques July 15

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—In accordance with the initial agreement concluded between Japan and the United States, the exchange ship, Gripsholm, which left the United States carrying Japanese and Thai government officials is scheduled to reach Lourenco Marques on July 15, according to a Reuter dispatch received here today from Lourenco Marques.

Halifax Shift Rumored

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to Washington, might be recalled and a well versed man in military affairs and war supplies will be substituted for him, is the belief prevailing among well-informed quarters in New York, the Hochi reports from Buenos Aires, quoting a D.N.B. dispatch from Madrid.

OPPOSITION GAINING POWER IN COMMONS TO OUST CHURCHILL

More Bills Presented Backing Non-Confidence Motion Submitted by Milne

PREMIER ADMITS ERROR

Says He Will Be Responsible For Libyan Debacle and Will Open Debate

Domei

LISBON, June 27.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill arrived in London, accompanied by William Harriman, United States Lease-Lend Aid Liaison officer in London, according to a British broadcast today.

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—In the wake of the bill submitted by Sir John Ward-Law Milne, Conservative member of the House of Commons for non-confidence in the Churchill Cabinet, bills in support of or amending the original measure have been brought forward in succession, it was reported here today from London.

According to a Reuter report received today a bill for installation of a full time Secretary of State for National Defense, another bill for inquiry into the prosecution of the war in Libya, and two other new bills have been presented before the House.

Moreover, it is expected that more than 10 similar measures will be presented within a day or two.

Meanwhile, the press also was clamoring against the Churchill Cabinet. The London Times declared that the fall of Tobruk and the subsequent situation on the Libyan front, were undisputable proofs of a defeat for Britain. Quoting the statement made some time ago by the British Government that the position of the British forces in North Africa was satisfactory, the same journal declared that the nation was deceived by that statement.

In conclusion, the Times asked the reason why the British forces, after four years of war, are still inferior in arms and especially in strategy to the enemy.

Churchill Admits Fault

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—While criticism against the Libyan debacle mounted in the House of Commons, Prime Minister Winston Churchill was reported today by a New York dispatch to have declared that he will be responsible for the Libyan events and will give the most open debate in the House of Commons.

Meanwhile, observers have expressed their opinion that the British Government will not formally ask for a confidence vote, but that voting may be made on the motion by Sir John Wardlaw Milne, whereby it is considered the Government will get the majority.

It is generally thought that as a consequence of the debate, the Government will be forced to retreat in certain respects, and that Mr. Churchill will give up his post as Defense Minister to be succeeded by General Sir Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India.

To Quieten Criticism

The conference among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and leaders of the United States Congress at the White House last Thursday was designed to quiet the bitter criticism among Congressmen against the British army authorities for their incompetency on various fronts in the world, according to observers in Washington, the Asahi reported from Buenos Aires.

Meanwhile, Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Joseph W. Martin, Republican leader, in a press interview following the conference, disclosed that Premier Churchill when questioned as to why the larger portion of the British forces was still kept at home, despite the extremely critical situation in North Africa, evaded the answer, the Asahi message further reported.

Litvinov Joins Talks

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, has been participating in the conversations between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in Washington, announced Stephen Early, White House secretary, according to a Reuter report received here from the American capital today.

Besides these three men, army, naval and air representatives of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union also have been taking part in the talks, the report stated.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was present at the conference with the Soviet representatives, the Reuter dispatch said.

'Presents' From Roosevelt

Boldly lined up along Greater East Asia Street in Manila is this long row of American tanks captured by the Japanese Forces. With Rising Sun flags now painted on their sides, they await the inspection of Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, Supreme Commander of the Imperial Forces in the Philippines. (Passed by the War Ministry)

P.I. REAL ESTATE TAXES WILL REMAIN THE SAME

Present Method of Appraising Its Value Will Continue Intact

Domei

MANILA, June 27.—The existing tax rates on real estate in the Philippines will not be changed and the present method of appraising its value will remain intact except under special circumstances, the Japanese Military Administration here have decided.

The change of the taxes on real estate in the Philippines was being studied by the army authorities here in view of petitions for tax reduction by native owners of real estate.

Meanwhile, the authorities concerned have decided to recognize the payment of real estate taxes in three instalments, the first by the end of June, the second by the end of September and the third by the end of December.

The need of a sufficient revenue for financing many important public welfare activities by the Philippine Administration under the existing situation was given by the Japanese authorities as the reason for withholding the permission on the reduction of real estate taxes.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL TO HEAD ASSEMBLY

Nakaoka Gets Municipal Post After Selection by Committee

Lieutenant-General Yataka Nakaoka, retired, was recommended on Saturday, by a selecting committee of six for chairmanship of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, according to Domei. Lieutenant-General Nakaoka accepted the recommendation the same day. The selection of the vice-chairman, however, is left to the new chairman.

General Nakaoka is now 60 years of age and it was in the year 1932 that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. During his long years of military services he occupied important posts, including a sectional chief of the Army General Staff, Commander of the First Artillery Regiment, Chief of the Tokyo Garrison and Military Attache to the Embassy in Paris.

Later he was Commander of the Shimonoseki Fortress, Commander of the First Field Artillery Brigade and President of the Military Artillery and Engineers School.

It was in 1937 that General Nakaoka was placed on the retired list but two years later he was appointed Commander of the Sixteenth Division.

Today's Press Comments

Sunday, June 28, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

British Apprehension

HOCHI—The Churchill-Roosevelt conference was brought to a conclusion on June 25 and the British Prime Minister, urged by the popular voice of Britain, has decided to return to England.

As a result of the conference, efforts are being exerted to give undue credit to the formation of a second front in the European continent, strengthening of military aid to Britain and the combined Allied forces in the Near East, and an offensive operation against Japan in the Pacific area. But all these attempts, viewed from the Axis side, amount to nothing more than the manifestation of the consternation rife in the Anglo-American camp.

The original purpose of the current visit of Churchill to the United States, it can well be surmised, was to curb the strong criticism against the British Government and to raise the lowered morale of the British people. However, the series of crushing defeats suffered at the hands of the Imperial Forces in the Greater East Asia bloc and the recent reverses in the Libyan front renders it hardly possible for the British Premier to escape from the responsibilities of these defeats.

Egypt was hitherto completely fooled by the smooth talk of the British diplomats, but once the country realizes the powerless state of the British Empire, it is bound to follow the steps taken by India. These situations are indeed problems of deep concern for the British Premier as well as for the high officials of the government.

Churchill Cabinet Facing Crisis

CHUGAI—As a result of the reverses suffered by the British forces in Malaya and Burma at the hands of the Imperial Forces, there have been mounting complaints among the members of the House of Commons regarding Churchill's method of conducting the current war with Japan, and a non-confidence vote has finally come to the fore. However, although Churchill escaped from being censured through the efforts of the Vice-Prime Minister and Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, who did their utmost to shield him, the fact remains that there has been increasing contradiction in the war policy of Britain with what was announced by Churchill. To make matters worse, the British forces have suffered severe setbacks in their engagements with the German forces on the Libyan fronts.

That the successive losses Britain has been suffering has an unusually grave significance may be accounted for by Churchill's crossing of the Pacific for the third time lately to make an appeal for America's assistance.

The members of the House of Commons of Britain are no doubt trying to place the responsibility of the tragic defeat suffered by the British forces on the Libyan fronts

(Continued on Page 2)

SOVIET ARMY WIPED OUT IN BIG-SCALE CAMPAIGN BY NAZIS NEAR KHARKOV

SUBMARINE ATTACKS SHIP ON WEST COAST

Fears of Americans and Canadians Along Pacific Shores Intensified

SHIPPING IS SUSPENDED

Ship Chartered by United States Seriously Damaged by Undersea Craft

Mounting fears of Canadians and Americans living on the Pacific coast following the recent frequent cannonading of Japanese submarines on shore facilities were intensified following the official announcement that once more Japanese submarines have appeared along the western coast of Canada and inflicted severe damage to a Canadian merchant vessel, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch to the Yomiuri.

Information reaching Buenos Aires from Canada, reports the dispatch, says the Canadian Navy authorities, who are feeling great uncertainty over the successive activities of Japanese submarines in Canadian waters, finally have issued instructions to all shipowners on the Pacific coast ordering wholesale suspension of mercantile marine navigation pending completion of the convoy system. All Canadian merchant vessels have been forced to take shelter at least for the time being to avoid attacks of Japanese submarines, the dispatch adds.

The United States Navy Department on June 26 announced that an Allies' ship built in Canada was torpedoed and damaged by a Japanese submarine off the Pacific coast of the United States, the Asahi Saturday published a Madrid cable quoting a United Press dispatch.

An Ottawa dispatch reaching Buenos Aires relayed to the Nichi Nichi says a Canadian ship chartered by the United States was seriously damaged, as a result of attack by a Japanese submarine in the Pacific off Canada, but the ship barely came back to a certain Canadian port, according to announcement of the Canadian authorities.

PRESIDENT OF ARGENTINA RESIGNS; U.S. IS ANNOYED

America's Plot to Win Over Country Ends in Complete Failure

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—The resignation of Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz on June 23 from the presidency of Argentina meant the complete failure of the United States plot to win over Argentina to their side.

At first, the United States attempted to win over Acting-President Dr. Ramon S. Castillo to its side but failed as Dr. Castillo maintained the neutral position. As a next move, the United States attempted to have Dr. Ortiz, who has been suspended from duty on account of illness, resume the post by false reason that he has completely recovered from his illness.

For that purpose, the United States dispatched Dr. Castrovieyo to Argentina who however, could not in conscience, act to please the malicious intentions of the United States.

President Ortiz furious at the American selfish design, tendered his resignation with the statement to disappoint those handled by the United States. With the resignation of President Ortiz, the American maneuver to win over Argentina to their camp has ended in a complete failure and the Castillo administration has become more solid.

Bulgar Envoy Coming Here

Domei

BERLIN, June 26.—Popeff Peyeff, newly-appointed Bulgarian Minister to Japan, today left Ankara for Tokyo via the Soviet Union, the German News Agency reported here from Istanbul.

U.S. Merchant Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—The United States Department of Navy today announced that a medium-sized American merchant ships has been torpedoed and sunk in the Gulf of Mexico, a Washington dispatch received here today revealed.

Italian Torpedo-Boats Sink Red Submarines In Black Sea Area

Domei

ROME, June 26.—Italian torpedo-boats operating in the Black Sea during two weeks have sunk three Soviet submarines, it was revealed here today among competent military quarters. Meanwhile, the High Command announced that Italian torpedo-boats also sunk during the two weeks a 15,000-ton enemy freighter loaded with ammunitions and another freighter carrying war supplies.

DEFENSE LINE ALONG PACIFIC IN DANGER

United States Continues to Experience Series of Naval Defeats

Domei

BERLIN, June 26.—Commenting on the successful Japanese landing on the Aleutian Islands, the Der Angriff, organ of the Nazi Party, editorially declared today that America's triangular defense line connecting the Panama Canal, Hawaii and Dutch Harbor now is exposed to great danger.

Despite America's frantic efforts to redeem the debacle at Pearl Harbor, it has continued to experience series of naval defeats, including the battles of Midway and the Coral Sea, the journal said, adding that this last defeat in the Aleutian Islands is vital to the defense of the United States mainland.

The Japanese occupation of strategic island in the Aleutians, the paper said, signifies that Japan has driven a wedge into America's defense line and considerably reduced the strategic importance of Hawaii.

Ridicules MacArthur's Act

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 26.—A telegram of "encouragement" which was sent by General Douglas MacArthur, the well-known Commander-in-Chief of the American and Filipino forces in the Philippines who fled when the islands became dangerous, to the beaten General Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the British army in Libya, was dealt with by the Berlin press.

The Voelkischer Beobachter writes: "Indeed, we would have been extremely surprised if the fugitive General MacArthur had failed to seize the opportunity offered by the fall of Tobruk, to play up to the gallery posing as an international expert on strategical matters.

"He sympathetically gives General Auchinleck a pat on the shoulder telling him what a fine fellow he is and that he should not despair but always remember Wellington. The American hero obviously forgets that Wellington's fortune had been to have the Germans under General Bluecher as his Allies while General Auchinleck, today, stands alone with nobody but a MacArthur to rely on."

CULTURAL MOVEMENT IN P.I.

Aims to Do Away With All Harmful Foreign Influence

Domei

MANILA, June 26.—In order to instill a new racial pride in the Filipinos, which has been crushed and virtually obliterated by the 400 years of oppressive Spanish and American rule, a movement for the expulsion of all baneful foreign influences and the restoration of the original Filipino culture now is under way here with the cooperation of the Japanese Military Administration and various other Japanese advisers.

In the field of music, a Filipino Music Association and the first all Filipino Symphony Orchestra already has been organized, while various Japanese advisers now are busily engaged in the formation of a Philippines Literature Association.

Duce to Inspect Heroes

Domei

ROME, June 26.—Premier Benito Mussolini today left by air for Sicily and Sardinia to inspect the Italian navy and air forces which distinguished themselves in the recent aero-naval battle off Pentelleria Island.

20,000 Russians Captured in Smashing Kupiansk Drive

SEBASTOPOL RAZED

Military Installations on Upper And Middle Volga Bombed Fiercely

MOSCOW ALSO BOMBED

Domei

BERLIN, June 26.—In a smashing large-scale offensive in the Kupiansk sector, southeast of Kharkov, German and Rumanian troops, supported by the air force, have succeeded in surrounding and annihilating the Soviet army, taking 21,827 prisoners and capturing or destroying 100 tanks, 250 cannon and large amounts of infantry equipment and motorcar parts, the High Command announced today.

East of the Sebastopol sector, the German and Rumanian allied forces, after fierce fighting, occupied several strongly fortified Soviet positions in the heights, the communique said.

Red Defenses Crushed

In local fighting in the central sector of the eastern front, German Infantry troops were said to have smashed Soviet field defenses, taking 118 pillboxes and large amounts of war materials to frustrate Soviet counter-attacks.

Referring to German air activity, the communique said the Luftwaffe has sunk a Soviet submarine and two small freighters in the Gulf of Finland, while air raids were carried out last night against Soviet munitions plants in the Volga area and against railway facilities around Moscow.

During the three days from June 20 to June 22, the German forces destroyed a total of 468 Soviet aircraft, of which 357 machines were shot down in air combats, 63 planes by anti-aircraft batteries, six planes destroyed by German ground troops and the remainder destroyed on the ground by German aircraft, the communique stated, adding that the German air force lost during the same period 42 aircraft on the eastern front.

In North Africa, the German and Italian forces are continuing their advance eastward, the High Command announced.

British Losses Heavy

During the Axis offensive in North Africa from May 6 to June 18, one German regiment destroyed 205 British tanks, 16 armored cars, 28 airplanes, 38 cannon, 33 machine-guns, 21 anti-tank guns and 100 motorcars and silenced six British fortifications, said the announcement.

British aircraft were admitted to have raided several places in northwestern Germany and the seacoast last night. German night fighters, anti-aircraft batteries and naval guns shot down 52 of the British raiders, the communique concluded.

Volga Bases Pounded

Domei

BERLIN, June 26.—Soviet military installations on the upper and middle Volga, approximately 800 kilometers behind the front, were severly bombed last night by German fighter formations, according to an announcement issued by the German High Command.

Crews of the planes, according to the announcement, observed two heavy explosions besides numerous fires in large plants.

Other Luftwaffe units, it was reported, bombed railway facilities and airfields in the Moscow area early yesterday morning. The communique revealed that runways and pilot barracks were destroyed in the raid.

Sebastopol Almost Razed

Domei

LISBON, June 26.—Sebastopol has been reduced almost to ashes and ruins under the three-week repeated bombardment by the German forces and only a small portion of the fort area where resistance still continues, remains undemolished, states a British report received here today.

Meantime, the Moscow radio reported that fierce hand-to-hand combat between the German and Soviet troops is going on as the Reich forces continue their attack against the center of the city.

The radio also announced that Soviet positions in Sebastopol, were subjected to intense air and artillery bombardment yesterday.

With large reinforcements of troops and tanks, it was said that the Germans are continuing their

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SALAZAR DISCUSSES PORTUGUESE POLICY

Premier Assures People Normal Conditions as Long as Neutrality Observed

D.N.B.
LISBON, June 26.—Speaking on the economic, moral and political defense of Portugal, Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar stated over the radio that since the outbreak of the war, he had assured his people that the Government attempted to protect normal conditions such as keeping up production as well as stable prices and wages as far as possible.

Regarding the British blockade, he pointed out that Portugal's demand for facilities concerning imports had obviously met with little understanding because either these facilities were not granted at all by Britain or granted too late and in view of the increasing shortage of tonnage, Portugal's industry and commerce had entered upon a critical stage.

Referring to Portugal's moral defense, Premier Salazar declared that Portugal was lucky to be geographically united and to be a nation which was not divided into different camps regarding language, race, religion and culture. Consequently, he stated that it had been much easier for the Portuguese nation to be united and to show a clear attitude toward the problems moving the entire world.

"Long before the outbreak of the present war, Portugal's foreign political attitude was unmistakably defined, making it easy for the country today to hold its present position," the Premier said.

"A factor of no less importance was the defense of the Government system and the doctrine that ruled the life of the Portuguese nation," he continued. "As to Portugal's national interests, they are well defended under the present circumstances by Portugal's neutrality, although this very neutrality demanded great sacrifices in every respect."

Speaking of the confusion which the Anglo-Soviet Alliance brought about in the mind of the peoples, the Premier pointed out that Portugal would gain nothing by putting her eyes upon problems that were frightening mankind.

"It could no longer be denied" he asserted "that during the last century, democracy and liberalism had exhausted themselves and owing to her natural slowness of political and economic development, Britain had the greatest difficulties in understanding new regimes that might be in some way opposed to her vast imperialistic possibilities but which were not essentially anti-British.

"It was strange enough that in the midst of heaviest fighting, Britain adopted certain advantages of new regimes which, if they had been introduced a little earlier in Britain, might have prevented this war. The same was holding good for America and many other countries.

"He emphasized that the period after this World War, would be under a spell of authority, social welfare and justice and there would be no nation that could afford to be without a strong authority, no human being without fulfilling his duty and no factory without making use of its capacity in the interest of social welfare."

Soviets Wiped Out In Kupiansk Sector

(Continued From Page 1)
intensified attacks against the Soviet position in the naval port.

Soviet Quit Kupiansk

Domei
LISBON, June 26.—Unable to withdraw the severe German onslaughts, Soviet troops yesterday withdrew from Kupiansk, important point 100 kilometers southeast of Kharkov, the Trans-Radio reported today from Moscow.

According to an announcement by the Soviet Information Board today, dogged fighting is raging between Germans and Soviet tanks in the area between the Oskol and the Kratnaya rivers.

Meanwhile, German forces have broken through several points in the outer defense line of the fortified city of Sebastopol and now are launching incessant and severe attacks against the center of the city.

Greeks Get Grain From Italy

Special
ATHENS, June 25.—A cargo of 6,000 tons of Italian grain arrived here recently for the benefit of the Greek people, it was announced here. A similar large shipment of grain from the Axis Powers reached a Greek port only a few days ago, it was learned.

Americans Watch Torpedoing

Special
LISBON, June 25.—The torpedoing of two large freighters off the United States coast while thousands of people watched this incident from the beach, is reported by the Associated Press. One of the ships sank while the other was towed into the harbor. The crews were rescued.

Dutch Painting Auctioned Off

Special
PARIS, June 29.—The painting known as "Solitude," by the famous Dutch artist, Jacob van Ruysdael, has fetched 2,200,000 francs at an auction in Paris. This is the largest sum paid for any picture this year. Van Ruysdael, who died in 1682, was a leading landscape painter of the 17th century.

Meal-Time on a Submarine

After being on duty in the "abdomen" of their beloved submarine for long hours to create a reign of terror for all enemy craft, these heroes of the deep are smilingly enjoying their dejeuner on deck. Fresh air and sunshine are undoubtedly major items on their menu. At one blow of the bugle, however, this quiet scene will change to one of action! (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

ARGENTINE OFFICER HITS AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

U.S. Attempts to Drag Country Into War by Trickery News On Sinking of Ship

D.N.B.
BERLIN, June 26.—It is learned from Santiago that the incident of the Argentine steamer, Rio Tercero, which is misused by the Allies in order to induce Chile to enter the war has been subjected to a thorough investigation by Ruiz Lopez, retired admiral, in the paper Imparcial.

Admiral Lopez warns the nation of the propaganda tricks of the United States citing three cablegrams dispatched by the chief office of the United Press to its agency in Santiago and the original of which Admiral Lopez had the opportunity to see.

He stated that cablegram No. 519 arrived on June 23, containing a statement of Captain Schalles of the Rio Tercero, which he made before the press representatives declaring that the sinking of this ship was due to an explosion the cause of which is not known.

According to this telegram, the captain pointed out that the vessel had not been torpedoed. Shortly afterward, cable No. 520 arrived stating that the Naval Ministry had published a communique asserting that the Rio Tercero had been torpedoed by a German submarine without previous warning.

Immediately following upon this telegram, arrived cable No. 522, urgent, saying "by request of the sender, please cancel cablegram No. 519 from New York. United Press."

With reference to these cablegrams, Admiral Lopez declared that it was rather strange that cable No. 519 was cancelled within a few hours after the receipt without having waited for the result of the inquiry. He stated that the public must be very sceptical with all such publications, which might influence the foreign political attitude of the country.

ARGENTINE SKIPPER TELLS OF MEETING WITH U-BOAT

Impressed by Cordial Treatment Accorded by Reich Officer During Examination

D.N.B.
BUENOS AIRES, June 26.—The Argentine steamer, Rio Galegos, arrived here from New York recently. The skipper of the liner stated upon arrival that the vessel had been stopped during this trip on the high seas about 250 nautical miles north of the Bermudas by a German submarine. He stated that this encounter with a German submarine took place not only in a very correct but also a cordial manner.

The submarine commander asked for the liner's papers as well as the passenger list, and the first and second officers of the liner complied with the request to go aboard the submarine.

After all these formalities had been finished, the German submarine commander handed the two officers of the liner a military insignia, taken from his own tunic, in order to hand this together with a bottle of champagne as a token of friendship to the skipper of the Rio Galegos.

After the Argentine officers had left the German submarine with a military salute, the crew of the submarine lined up in parade formation on the deck of the U-boat, while the commander ordered three cheers for Argentina. Immediately afterward, the vessel was allowed to proceed on its journey.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)
on Churchill. This tendency had been gaining in proportion, until finally on Wednesday last week, a bill for a vote for non-confidence in him was adopted. Those who signed the bill include members of the national liberal party. Under the circumstances, it is evident that Churchill's cabinet is now confronted with imminent danger.

Non-Confidence in Churchill

MIYAKO—A country, whose nation is united as a body, is certain of emerging victorious from a war.

If the Imperial Forces have won all the battles it has been their lot to engage in in the War of Greater East Asia the reason is not far to seek. The people of Japan in one big body are behind the Government and the fighting services. Young or old, and rich or poor, their one desire is to make sacrifices in the cause for which the country is combating against America and Britain.

The state of mind of the people in America and Britain presents a striking contrast with that of the Japanese. They are at variance about the war. No wonder that their armed forces should have been defeated wherever they were met by the Japanese. Each defeat suffered by their armies increases their mistrust in their leaders. The other day a motion of non-confidence in Prime Minister Churchill's Government was introduced in the British House of Commons. An interesting thing is that the measure had the backing of the majority of people in Britain.

Statesmen are lacking in Britain. Thus there is a possibility of Prime Minister Churchill carrying on in spite of the fact that the bulk of people in his country is opposed to his leadership for no other reason than that simply there is no man in Britain with plans ready for solution of the situation.

Prime Minister Churchill evidently cannot hope to be in office much longer. The fate of Egypt has been sealed for all practical purposes. The situation in the Near East is decidedly unfavorable to Britain. As for India, which is the economic mainstay of Britain, a storm of opposition to British policy is sweeping over it. When that country has definitely left the British Empire, which will not be a long time if present indications are anything to go by, Mr. Churchill will have to go, no matter whether a successor can be found or not.

The question of moving the British capital to some place in an overseas territory is hanging fire. There is no suggestion that the causes which brought the question to the fore are ceasing to exist. When Britain is shut out from the continent and when its territories in Asia are completely lost, it will find itself with no alternative but to move its capital to Canada, eventually to be incorporated with America.

Britain Requires Rubber

D.N.B.
GENEVA, June 26.—The following appeal was published prominently in British papers by the British Ministry of Supplies: "The British forces are in urgent need for rubber. The enemy holds 90 per cent of the world's stocks of natural rubber. Every piece of old rubber in the country must be used for war purposes."

Canadians Reach England

Domei
LISBON, June 25.—The Canadian Government today announced that a large division of Canadian troops convoyed by United States warships has reached England, according to an Ottawa dispatch received here today.

ALLIED PROPAGANDA FULL OF SILLY YARNS

Always Keeping Public Guessing With Plenty of Ballyhoo But No Action

Special
BERLIN, June 23.—It seems that the Anglo American propaganda machine is playing a guessing game with the British, American and Russian peoples. The gist of the game being: Are England and America going to open up the much heralded second front in Europe or are they not? The public may answer "yes" to both questions because the Anglo-Saxon propagandists are taking no chances but are sitting firmly on the fence.

Such is the comment made by the German journal, Koelnische Zeitung, as it lampoons the silly kindergarten propaganda woven by the Allies.

"That part of the propaganda," states the newspaper, "which says that the second land front will soon be opened, is directed toward Soviet Russia to lend, if possible, a little encouragement to the battered Bolshevik brethren.

Must Do Something

"That part that says 'No' is directed toward the British and the American people themselves because the clamor for action instead of words is getting on the nerves of the British and American Governments and something must be done to convince the people that the offensive against Germany on the continent simply cannot be launched at this time or at any time in the predictable future.

"As far as Germany is concerned, the attitude seems to be: You asked for it—now come and get it. But Britain and the United States do not seem to be very anxious to come and get it. Apparently, a great deal of the wind has been taken out of the sails of those two 'hot-air' merchants, President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

"The following is an editorial appearing in the New York Herald Tribune: The Commander of the U.S. Army Air Corps, the Chief of Naval Aviation, the Chief of the War Plans Division of the General Staff and the Chief of Staff of the Army Ground Forces could scarcely stroll together up the platform of a London railway station without bright visions of a second front arching above their heads. Since no other effect could be expected from such a public visitation, this presumably was the effect it was intended to achieve. But for whom was it intended—the American public, the British public, the Russians or Chancellor Hitler—may be a more obscure question.

"There is the first instance of the guessing game. Four big-wigs of the United States Armed services can hardly stroll down a London railway platform without bringing bright visions of a second front. That is encouragement for the Anglo-Saxons and their Bolshevik brethren. But in the next sentence, the New York Herald Tribune becomes more conservative and asks for whom this public visitation is intended—the Americans, the British, the Russians or Mr. Hitler?

"No doubt, however, this American military mission is intended to impress the so-called democratic peoples exclusively, for it is certain that Herr Hitler does not give a rap one way or the other. He has been ready for a British invasion for a long time ever since Mr. Churchill pledged Britain's all-out aid to the Bolsheviks 11 months ago.

Hitler Ready Any Time

"The Fuehrer is still ready and would welcome that offensive, and all the talking that can be done in Washington and London cannot affect his plans.

"But, lest the peoples of the United Nations become too sanguine about a second front against Germany, another section of the Allied propaganda machine turns on the cold water, so the San Francisco Chronicle came out with the following: "Germany has now been encircled. The encirclement is made up of the Russian front, the British home front, the African Middle Eastern front and the Atlantic front. It can be broken anywhere, but if it holds everywhere—Hitler is doomed. The weakest part of it today is not on land in Russia. It is at sea. The fighting in Russia should not distract us from the harsh need to cope with this—our own fighting problem."

"In other words, no bundles for the Bolsheviks; America needs everything for herself. But there is a rather incongruous note about this business of Germany being encircled today. In 1939, when Germany really was encircled, the Anglo-American propaganda machine broke a few cylinders trying to prove that the Reich was entirely free, but now that Germany has broken that encirclement and is the master of all Europe and the most valuable part of Soviet Russia, the same propaganda machine is attempting to prove that Germany is trapped in an Allied encirclement ring. The San Francisco Chronicle undoubtedly reasons with the same cock-eyed logic used by President Roosevelt.

"And talking of President Roosevelt, the following is a dispatch from a San Francisco radio: 'In Washington, President Roosevelt declared that the journey to London of the Chiefs of the United States Army, Navy and Air Forces is a new step toward victory. When questioned whether the journey concerned the opening of a new European front, the President stated: 'I do not know. Perhaps it is and perhaps it is not.' The President also refused to answer a question on the nature of Chief of the United States Air Force, Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold's mission to London.'

Smart Mr. Roosevelt

"Less than a year ago, President Roosevelt was omniscient. He knew everything about everything. He knew, for instance, that Germany planned to carve up South America, and that Germany proposed to abolish all religions existing in Russia, which was even more than Premier Josef Stalin knew.

"Yes, President Roosevelt knew all that. He even had proof of all that, but he did not produce the evidence, of course. But suddenly, the President knows nothing. He does not even know if the new American military mission to London has anything to do with a second front against Germany. 'Maybe yes and yet maybe no,' says the President adding; 'but all I know is what I read in the papers!' But he is sure that the arrival of another American military mission in London is a 'new step toward victory.'

"It seems he said the same thing when General George C. Marshal, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet in Europe, went to London some time ago, but the step toward victory was the fall of Bataan in the Philippines. But then, with England and America, every defeat is a victory. They like doing things the hard way.

"Finally, to make the picture complete and to add a little more confusion to the whole matter comes a London dispatch stating: 'The arrival of the new United States War Mission in London was jubilantly hailed by the British press today, reviving the speculation on the imminent possibility of opening a second front in Europe.

"The Daily Express said that the arrival of the United States delegation headed by Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold and Rear-Admiral John H. Towers, respective heads of the United States Army and Navy air forces, foreshadows a supreme air offensive over northwestern Europe. Admiral Towers, the paper pointed out, is one of the world's greatest dive-bombing experts.

"And what do we have here? A land offensive is an imminent possibility. No! A supreme air offensive is the thing. The guessing game is still wide open. You pay your money and you take your choice. But do not forget that Admiral Towers is one of the world's greatest dive-bombing experts. Yes, and Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former Commander-in Chief of the Allied Fleet in East Asia, was one of the world's greatest submarine experts, but look at what happened to the naval force under his command.

"There you have a comprehensive picture of the situation as it exists in Britain and the United States today. While the Axis forces move from one victory to another, the Allies hold one conference after another and, after each conference, the public is given free permission to guess what is going to happen. The propaganda machine encourages it. One section says there will be an offensive while the other side says there will be none.

"Somebody has to be right and the Anglo-Saxon propagandists are vindicated. But in the meantime Russia, which really needs a second front for relief, is being battered. The workings of democracy are truly remarkable."

U.S. Army Gets Less Rubber

Special
LISBON, June 25.—The United States Army will reduce the amount of rubber contained in the American soldier's kit by 25 per cent, according to an announcement made by the Assistant Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson.

Uruguay Paper Stops Issue

Special
BUENOS AIRES, June 25.—The newspaper, El Pueblo, published in Montevideo, will cease publication owing to shortage of newsprint, state reports from there. This is the first victim of the paper shortage there.

NEUTRALS BELIEVE SECRET RED CLAUSE

Swiss Press Stresses Absence Of New Details in Allied-Soviet Pacts

D.N.B.
BERLIN, June 25.—The Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz calls the revelations of Goeteborgs Morgenposten concerning the unpublished additional protocol of the Soviet-British assistance pact a sensation for the European public. It had not come as a real surprise to anybody, however, who had carefully read the published text of the treaty and watched the echo of the neutral press.

A number of Swiss papers, such as the Basler Nachrichten, the Suisse and the Volksrecht, had already stated that the new Soviet agreements with London and Washington contained nothing which had not already been laid down in earlier treaties and in the Atlantic Charter which had also been signed by Moscow. It would indeed be too much of naivety to assume that Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotov only went to London and Washington for the sake of repeating former assurances without insisting on the acceptance of special Soviet wishes of a political and military nature.

Eden Avoided Direct Lie

It will be recalled that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, immediately after the treaty had been signed, hastened to have a question addressed to himself in Parliament as to the existence of secret clauses. With his assertion that the "treaty contained no secret promises and obligations," he believed that he had avoided a direct lie. For, seen from a formal angle, it is not a matter of promises of obligations, running counter to the text of the treaty, but stipulations, regulating the way in which it is to be carried out. In Eden's opinion, these could be made to accord with the contents of the treaty.

Wilson in his 14 points had laid down a number of moral principles which had to cover up the highly immoral secret agreements. The right to "security," conceded to the Soviet Union in articles 3 and 5 of the Anglo-Soviet agreement, provides the connecting formula between the Neo-Wilsonism of the Atlantic Charter and the Soviet demands.

There is quite a variety of ways in which the desire of the Soviets for "security" can be satisfied. While occupation is brutally forced upon the enemy, the same result can be reached in the case of "friends" by "alliance treaties," the granting of bases, or by "Lend Lease Pacts" and similar high-sounding methods. The result, namely the domination of the territories in question, remains always the same.

Red Tactics Pointed Out

Again and again, in this connection, the tactics of the Moscow ruler, employed against the Baltic countries, must be pointed out. In an assistance pact, based upon the principle of reciprocity, the recognition of independence and non interference in the affairs of the other country had been solemnly stipulated.

According to the treaty, the only problem involved was the concession of certain bases and the right of the "befriended" Soviet Union to establish garrisons. It had also expressly agreed that the execution of the pact, limited to 10 years, must in no way touch the sovereign rights of Soviet Russia's partner, especially the governmental institutions, as well as the social and economic systems.

Guarantees of that kind were expressly corroborated by common communiques. Today Moscow—with Great Britain's and indirectly American's consent—is planning to absorb within its sphere of influence Europe in the same manner as that applied to the Baltic countries.

The limitless lust for power of Moscow, corresponding to its world revolutionary instincts, is thus revealed. Of particular and deeply humiliating significance is the fact that the British have made themselves the accomplices of the devilish plot against European civilization. It is lucky for Europe that the criminal lack of conscience on the part of England is counterbalanced by the responsible determination of Germany and its allies. The heroism and the spirit of sacrifice of the European nations will frustrate this criminal plot

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MOBILITY ESSENTIAL IN DESERT WARFARE

Air Force and Tank Units Play the Most Important Role

It would not be an exaggeration to say that air forces and tank units play the most important role in desert warfare, in the opinion of Major Takashi Hiragushi, one of Japan's outstanding experts on desert operations.

"In any desert war," the Major declared in an interview with the Hochi Friday, "the air force and tank units play the most important role because the enemy on the defensive is in a position to utilize its gunfire fully. Because of this a frontal attack means the immediate annihilation of the attacking forces. Under these circumstances, it becomes necessary for the main part of the attacking forces to resort to tactics of 'detour,' by displaying to the fullest extent its mobility."

Pointing out that over the vast expanse of the desert there is nothing to cover the attacking forces from the enemy, the Major declared that the enemy will not hesitate to counter-attack with the combined forces of tanks and planes under cover of heavy guns, and the attacking forces must wait for a chance under adverse conditions in the desert. He continued:

"Usually, the attacking forces go into action at night, because they are liable to fall easy prey to enemy gunfire if they undertake attacks in broad daylight. Surprise attacks on the enemy are launched under cover of darkness and fierce assaults are carried out against the enemy from flank and rear.

"Even in the day time the attacking forces are not allowed to remain idle: strict vigilance must be kept continuously against enemy raids. In order to divert the enemy, the attacking forces resort to feint maneuvers in the day time. It is also subjected to enemy air and ground attacks at the same time.

Operations in Ordos

"In our operations in the desert of Ordos which resulted in the decimation of the newly formed 32nd Division of the Chungking Army, our attacking forces had complete preparations for an attack in the shortest possible period of time since darkness is short there as is usual in the north. In addition, our forces had to surmount many difficulties peculiar to the desert.

"Under these adverse conditions, our forces won in the battle of the desert due to the complete utilization of the total warring strength of infantry, guns, tanks and planes.

"The same can be said of the victory of the German and Italian Forces in North Africa. Our allies in Europe were able to defeat the British forces in the Libyan desert regions by using the might of the mechanized fighting services to the fullest extent under the adverse conditions of the desert."

INFORMATION BOARD FORMS SPECIAL CULTURAL BODY

Japan's Publicity Activities Within Co-Prosperity Sphere Will Be Studied

With the object of accelerating cultural activities within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Board of Information on June 27 created within itself a special committee to study Japan's publicity and cultural activities within the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The committee, which is composed of experts of the board, is headed by Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information as chairman, and will meet every Wednesday to draft concrete plans to execute Japan's publicity and cultural policy in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The committee will make a special study of publicity operations by means of newspapers, magazines, radio, photographs, movies, exhibitions, etc.

U.S. JOURNALS NERVOUS ABOUT N. AFRICAN BATTLE

N.Y. Times Advices Britain to Protect Egypt—Allies in Critical Stage

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 26.—The press in the United States watches over the development of the operations in North Africa with obvious nervousness. In its leader, the New York Times implores the British not to leave Egypt and to do their utmost to defend the country.

The Washington Post writes that the most critical phase of the war for the Allies had come for Chancellor Hitler's armies are irresistably advancing toward the Middle East and the next few months may decide the issue of this war.

Ironically hinting at the strategical discussions taking place at the present in Washington, the paper states the boldness of the staff committees unfortunately is not suffice to counteract the advantages which the Fuehrer has gained by his strategical abilities and his gift for organization.

Baby Giraffe Christened

A female giraffe having been born on May 26 to Chotaro-san and Takako-san, the popular giraffe couple at the Ueno Zoological Garden, a contest was sponsored throughout Japan to give her a suitable name. Out of 118,000 names submitted, "Minami" was chosen, it being a most appropriate title at a time when Japan is expanding to the South. Toshiro Maeda, pupil of the Senju National School, Senju, Adachi-ku, was chosen as the godfather by lottery out of many other children who had sent in the same name. The christening ceremony took place Saturday in front of Minami-san's cage as shown above.

JAPAN SHOULD USE JUSTICE IN SOUTH

Warning Made by Sagawa and Tanaka in Interview With Press

Justice and fairness will be the key to success in the Japanese management of the southern region, warned two Japanese ladies returning to Sumatra, their second homeland, in an interview with the Hochi Friday.

They are Mrs. Michiya Sagawa, wife of a dentist who has practised at Palembang for 28 years and Miss Suzuko Tanaka, a secretary of a German who is running a rubber plantation for more than 50 years also at Palembang.

"Why Americans, Britishers and Netherlanders must retreat from the southern regions after their 100-year domination is obvious without an elaborate explanation," said the two women, in recalling what the enemy nations did toward native inhabitants.

"They never hesitated to resort to any underhand method to oppress the inhabitants should there be any sign of discontent among the inhabitants. Thus, the Anglo-American and Dutch nationals were never able to win the hearts of the people of the southern regions.

"The people in the southern regions are religious and accordingly they are quite honest. According to them it is against the will of gods to tell a lie. They themselves do not tell a lie, and so if others do so, they do not place confidence any more in them. However, if we be frank with them, they can understand us.

"Thanks to the marvelous war achievements scored by the Imperial Fighting Services, vast territories once belonging to the enemy countries are now available as an arena of activity of the Japanese race. At this time, we Japanese must approach them with justice and fairness, without which the Dutch as well as the Anglo-American races failed to win the hearts of the southern region natives.

With the firm determination that Japan is a leading nation of the Asiatics numbering 1,000,000,000 in mind those who play an active role in the construction of Asia for the Asiatics must treat the inhabitants in the southern regions with justice and fairness."

EGYPTIANS TURN PRO-AXIS

People Urged to Look Upon Field-Marshal Rommel as 'Liberator'

A mounting anti-British sentiment and a contrasting increase of pro-German feeling in Egypt have been the keynote of the Egyptian repercussions toward the swift advance of the Axis into Egypt, the Nichi Nichi reports from Berlin.

The journal said that many secret radio stations in Egypt are admiring the fair attitude of Field-Marshal Erwin Rommel and are urging its people to welcome the Field-Marshal as the "liberator" of Egypt.

Chile Clarifies Policy

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—With the exception of two Communists, the Chilean Senate unanimously approved the policy of "non-belligerent" rejecting the discontinuation of relations with the Axis Powers, reports the British news service from Santiago. The Chilean Government's declaration regarding her international situation was also endorsed.

Rainy Season in Burma Aids Teak Industry, Pleases Snakes—The People Stay at Home

With the arrival of the famous monsoon from a southwesterly direction after passing over the Bay of Bengal, the rainy season in Burma starts early in June and lasts until the end of September. This downpour keeps the people indoors, and the wet streets are converted into happy hunting grounds for various reptiles. A Nichi Nichi correspondent in Rangoon describes the terrific rain in Burma in one of his dispatches, which follows:

Frequently during the day, rain comes down in torrents, and the city streets and gardens are changed into vast lakes of water. The people are well-prepared for this wet season, however, for many houses are built three feet above the usual level of water. Those who have not taken this precaution are found equipped with rowing boats in which they go shopping.

When the rain continues, it creates large lakes on the lower parts of the country, which gradually evaporate during the dry season and finally disappear in February and March. The land thus refreshed and fertilized by this rain produces abundant crops, so that the Burmans firmly believe the water to be a divine gift.

Burmese Buddhist priests usually stay within their temples during the season to devote themselves to prayers and to the study of the teachings of Gautama Buddha. As a result, various forms of Buddhist rites and ceremonies are frequently postponed to the end of the season.

Burma is well known throughout the world for its production of teak. The development of this industry has been made possible by the heavy rains. The teak trees cut down in the deep forests are dried for several years before they are brought down to the valleys by elephants. When the large rivers become flooded with water during the rainy season, the timber is then floated down stream. The timber industry was monopolized by British capitalists before the war, but now that it has been taken over by the Japanese Timber Company, further development is assured. The teak timber which had been kept drying in the woods has recently been floated down rivers in as large a number as 250,000 logs.

The people make a habit of shutting themselves up inside their houses when the rains come, but during their temporary confinement, various reptiles come crawling out into the streets, climb trees and often times poke their heads into happy Burman family circles.

Apart from the ordinary snakes, cobras and green snakes, which are found only in Burma, also come out out of the shelter for their shower baths. The green snakes, which are as thick as a man's arm, have small heads and large abdomens, and are so venomous that one bite will be fatal to any person. It is said that they often attack houses in large numbers.

Lizards are lovable creatures when heard singing "Tokey," "Tokey" in the darkness of night, but somehow their place in the community has recently been taken over by large toads. These creatures are as large as soldiers' shoes, and when they croak after nightfall, they sound like cows mooing. This nocturnal serenading, however, is not appreciated by the people, for it disturbs their sleep

Marquis Tokugawa Leaves

Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, Highest Adviser to the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions, who had been in Tokyo for some time conferring with the leaders of the Government, arrived in Fukuoka by air Saturday morning en route to his post in the south, reports Domei.

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MOVE FOR NEW LIFE BEGUN BY JAVANESE

Youth and Women Corps Organized by People—Bright Horizon Looming

People of Java now have a new outlook on life, for they have launched, following the occupation of the territory by the Japanese Army, a New Life Movement both for rehabilitation work and development of industries. In initiating this movement, they have imitated the structure of the New Life Movement in Japan. Both young and old in Java, with whom Japanese songs have already become very popular, are included in the new movement.

A Nichi Nichi correspondent describes the new public welfare drive in his dispatch:

Indonesian youth, women, and children who have been awakened to the important mission of the Asiatic race have started a new life movement in Batavia, hoping to spread it to every corner of the island. The young people have organized a New Youth Corps under the name of the Greater East Asia Youth Corps, inspired by the lofty spirit of creating a New Asia in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. This youth corps includes men, ages ranging from 14 to 30, and also all unmarried women, with the total number of members registered at 500,000. The central office is already located in Batavia, while branch offices are to be established in 70 prefectures. A special Youth Day is to be observed on the fifth of every month, with the first scheduled to be held on July 5. A grand parade, athletic meets, and military training of volunteer soldiers are to be the feature events throughout the island

Not to be outdone by the men, the married women have organized the "Three 'A' Women's Association" on June 24, under the sponsorship of the Three 'A' Women's Athletic Headquarters, Unmarried women have already been included in the youth corps. The Indonesian women, having been fascinated by Japanese womanhood, organized their association on the model of the Dai Nippon Women's Association. With the creation of this association, over 10 women's associations were united into one, having been joined by Indonesians, Chinese, and Arabians who all look like Japanese women in the color of their eyes and hair. It will not be long before they will send their messages to Japanese women by radio. Women's Day is to be observed on the tenth of every month.

Children are always the quickest in adjusting themselves to a new environment. The children in Batavia have organized a neighborhood corps in every block, and it has become their happy pastime to parade through the streets twice a day, wearing military caps and sailors' caps which they have made out of paper, and carrying sticks over their shoulders just as the Japanese children do. Whenever they meet Japanese soldiers, they make military salutes and often times ask sentries to inspect their troops. They have borrowed the two famous Japanese songs "Military March" and "Neighborhood Song" as their corps songs. Not a single child with blue eyes and fair complexion is found among the children. They play at sham battles everyday, and like to act as if they were grown-up soldiers.

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Committee to Standardize Pronunciation Of Foreign Names in Nippon Syllabaries

In order to standardize the way of expressing the names of foreigners and different places in foreign countries in Japanese syllabaries, a committee organized by the authorities concerned to investigate the said question held its initial conference on Friday at the Education Ministry. The committee, will standardize the way of writing 40,000 foreign proper names by the end of this year and submit results to the Cabinet Council.

The names of foreigners and foreign districts have hitherto been written in Japanese syllabaries rather haphazardly, owing to the fact that the "kana," which is the commonest Japanese syllabary, is lacking in many of the pronunciations of foreign languages, such as v, th, f (English), z, c, v, and w (German).

In view of the fact that the Japanese language is rapidly spreading in the Common Prosperity Sphere, those concerned with the same question felt it necessary to take proper measures to standardize the writing of foreign proper names in "kana." The aforementioned committee will investigate the problem in conference which will henceforth be held once every week.

Referring to the problem in question, Mr. Ooka, chief of the National Language Bureau of the Education Ministry, stated:

"This question has long been discussed in various quarters. According to a record, the Education Ministry first published a document pertaining to this problem in 1902.

"Viewing the matter from various angles, the question is very difficult to solve, for, if we decided to substitute some of standard 'kana' syllables such as 'ba' and 'chi' for 'va' and 'zi' (German), it will probably cause mistakes.

"The words which the committee is going to investigate will amount to 40,000, excluding those of China and Manchoukuo. At this juncture when the Japanese language is being spread in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the solution of this question is quite necessary."

SHIP INSURANCE INCREASED

Caused by Recent Military Events In Mediterranean

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 25.—A direct consequence of the recent military events in the Mediterranean and North Africa is the increase of the war risk insurance by 40 per cent for ships passing through the Mediterranean, reports the Daily Telegraph.

The future premium for merchant vessels sailing between Great Britain and Suez or other Mediterranean ports with the exception of Malta amounted to £17-10 per 100 tons as compared with £12-10 so far. The premium for freights between America and Haifa or Alexandria, carried by Allied steamers, has been increased to £20 per 100 tons.

Blind Soldiers Feted

Hundreds of soldiers who lost their eyesight in the China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia were happy guests at a garden party given Saturday at the Blind Soldiers' Sanatorium at Otsuka, Koishikawa-ku with the money donated for the purpose by Premier Hideki Tojo.

U.S. Using More Felt

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—Cork and rubber in the United States war industry are being replaced to an ever-increasing extent by felt, according to advice received here from New York.

ABE PICKS COMMISSIONERS

Members Created for Cabinet and Ministries Total 828

A total of 828 commissioners for the Cabinet and all State Mnistries were nominated by General Nobuyuki Abe, president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, at Friday's meeting of the directors of the Political Affairs Council of the body, states Domei.

The 828 members include 424 members of the House of Representatives, 300 members of the House of Peers and 104 representatives from various walks of life.

SAVES BRITISH SURVIVORS

Portuguese Ship Plays Role Off Cape Verde Islands

Special

LISBON, June 25.—Over 800 survivors of sunk British vessels were rescued last year by the Portuguese steamer, Twenty-eight de Majo, plying between the coasts of the Cape Verde Islands, the captain of this vessel told the Diario de Noticias.

The captain also declared that innumerable S.O.S. calls of attacked ships were constantly being picked up. He added that the situation of the Allied shipping in these waters along the western coast of Africa has grown from bad to worse since 1941.

HIRAIDE DESCRIBES DANGER TO ENGLAND

Now on Verge of Starvation Due to Shipping Losses, Says Navy Spokesman

England is now on the verge of starvation as a result of heavy losses in shipping that threaten its national existence, Captain Hideo Hiraide, Navy Spokesman, declared Friday at a round-table conference sponsored by the Asahi.

The conference was called to discuss the Axis war front in observance of the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the hostilities between Japan and China, and was attended by military and naval attaches of Germany, Italy, Manchoukuo and China assigned to Tokyo.

England requires a minimum of 8,000,000 tons of shipping to safeguard its national existence, Captain Hiraide pointed out, adding, the combined mercantile fleet of Britain and the United States now has been reduced to 9,500,000 tons due to Axis submarine warfare.

The Axis Powers, Captain Hiraide continued, sank 17,000,000 tons of Anglo-American shipping since the start of the war, of which Japan accounted for 2,000,000 tons.

Britain and the United States still retain 9,500,000 tons of merchant vessels but they will be gone in four months if Germany, Italy and Japan keep up the destruction of Allied shipping at the present rate, he said.

Germany and Italy sank 2,000,000 tons of Allied shipping in the two months of April and May, he said, adding, the alarming situation cannot be saved by Britain and the United States, whose combined shipbuilding capacity totals only 250,000 tons a month.

Turning to the losses inflicted on the Anglo-American fleets by the Japanese Navy, Captain Hiraide revealed that the Japanese Fleet has sunk 162 Allied warships, aggregating 747,500 tons and damaged 101 Allied warships more or less severely, aggregating 420,700 tons, making a total of 263 warships with an aggregated tonnage of 1,168,250 tons.

Tibet Route Discussed

The Chungking regime is negotiating with the Dalai Lama, spiritual head of Tibet, regarding the construction of a trans-Tibetan transportation route, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon quoting a London dispatch. The report said that the British Government, supporting the Chungking regime, made a special proposal to Tibet in this connection.

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SACHIO ITO'S FAME FOR POETRY TRACED

From Common Cowherd to Master of Verse Is Story of Shiki's Disciple

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

In 1908, the year in which the romantic Myojo was discontinued, the Araragi, a new poetical journal, was founded under the virtual editorship of Sachio Ito. Since then the Araragi School has represented the main current of Japanese poetry, although there have digressed a number of minor currents from this or the Myojo tradition and attained distinction independently. It is well to remember, however, that most of the representative poets of the present century have once been affiliated with the one or the other group.

As was stated in previous articles on Akiko Yosano's poetry, it was the Yosanos who saved conventional poetry from its otherwise inevitable ruin. They worked out its salvation by introducing directions of feeling and freedom of diction where, up to then, ruled artificiality and convention both in form and content. They preached that poetry should be a spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings, and themselves practised—ably and artistically—what they preached. But their romanticism was soon to be degenerated into false emotionalism and undisciplined diction. Without a firm hold on discipline and craftsmanship, their poetry was doomed to early failure. Time was ripe for a new departure.

Shiki Masaoka (1867-1902), who once collaborated with the Yosanos in the revolt against the pseudo-classicism of early Meiji, was quick to discern a threat to true poetry in the Yosanos' over-indulgence in personal feelings and extravagant phrases. Furthermore, it became apparent that the Myojo was leading a social crusade, advocating freedom of the individual. Poetry might well serve, harmlessly, a social purpose insofar as it remains an art. But once it steps over the boundary of art, it is not poetry, even if it may be good social document. Shiki was too genuine an artist to bear much longer the sociological burden imposed on contemporary poetry. Indeed he shared the conviction of the Yosanos that the work of uninspired versificient: poetry must be designed well and expressed in carefully chosen words, in addition to being prompted by true emotional experience.

Hands Baton to Sachio

Unfortunately, Shiki died too young—at the age of 35—to carry on an effective movement with success. He was succeeded by Sachio Ito, an ex-cowherd, who, with none of the personal charm of Akiko Yosano and little of the intellectual astuteness of Shiki Masaoka, was nevertheless the logical man to receive from Shiki's failing hands the torch of a worthy tradition and hold it high. Born in 1864 as the youngest son of a poor farmer he lived with his aged parents, went to a village school, and helped on the farm until he was 17. Twelve years had elapsed since the Restoration of 1868. The political changes were offering to young men, regardless of birth or wealth, opportunities unheard of in the feudal past; a farmer's son might indeed become leader of national destiny. Sachio yielded to the temptation of a political career and went to Tokyo to study law. Due to failing eyesight, however, he was compelled to relinquish the last hope for a chance in the wide world, and slipped back to native mediocrity. After all there was nothing unusual about a farmer's son ending up by being a farmer.

Four years later, however, we find him again in Tokyo, apprenticed to a dairy man. A life of hard work and careful economy commenced, and in four years he was finally able to open his own dairy business.

I, a milkman,
  Know no other way.
At two I rise
  To milk for the morning.
At one, again,
  I milk for the evening.
My cows I care for
  Tenderly.
With combs of steel and bristle
  I brush them daily.
With animal smell
  My clothes must stink.
    Poor Sachio.

His own practical good sense and the efficiency of his newly married wife enabled them to look after, not themselves alone, but Sachio's aged parents soon after they were married. But the cowherd-milkman had little time for literary indulgence. It was in his 30th year that he began showing active interest in letters.

In February, 1898, he published articles on the nature of poetry in the literary section of the Nihon, a metropolitan daily, of which section Shiki Masaoka was the editor. These essays bore eloquent testimony to Sachio's thorough knowledge of classic poetry and to his keen critical sense. When Shiki wrote in the same section a series of articles in defiance of his poetical creed, Sachio responded to them with enthusiasm and understanding and was led to send letters to Shiki, which were abundantly indicative of his critical acumen, and which were subsequently published in the Nihon. An epistolary friendship thus began between the two master minds, but they did not actually meet until January, 1900.

Sachio had written creditable poems even prior to their meeting, and the theory of poetics he had formed for himself was quite remarkable judged by the highest standard. But it was his intimate association with Shiki that provided a fertile soil on which his poetry was to bloom in full glory. Shiki had formed in 1899 the Negishi Poetry Society, which held a regular gathering of its members each month at Shiki's home. Sachio attended it for the first time in January, 1900. "A big, fat man whose name was Sachio Ito came, but we paid little attention to him," is an honest confession of one of the members. Another member records: "Sachio had no education, and at Shiki's he was the laughing stock of the whole group." Lest his fellow members should be accused of failure to recognize his mental superiority, we must add that it was his appearance rather than lack of erudition that was laughed at by the Negishi coterie. For Shiki immediately discovered a mark of genius beneath his rustic manners and seeming ignorance. And as Sachio himself wrote in 1900.

A cowherd impelled
  To compose poems,
Quickens in the world
  A marvellous new poetry.

He was destined to become the leader of the group after the death of Shiki which occurred in 1902. From 1903 to 1908, Sachio was editor-in-chief of the Ashibi, their monthly organ, in which appeared most of Sachio's poems and critical essays written in these years. Notable among the latter was a criticism of Akiko which was printed in its March, 1906 issue. After the discontinuation of the Ashibi, he was instrumental in founding another journal, the Araragi, in 1908. He was its virtual editor-in-chief until his death in 1913.

Verses Simple But Natural

While he was under the direct influence of Shiki, his poetry was characterized by a definite Manyo mannerism. Simplicity and naturalness were the keynotes, as may be seen in the following example:

Fearing the wisteria of Kameido
  Is about to pass,
On this rainy day, umbrella in hand,
  I come alone to view it. (1901)

After Shiki's death through the Ashibi period, his sympathy was with humanity rather than with nature. He made a conscious departure from his master's creed whose leanings were heavily toward nature and who assumed an onlooker's attitude toward life. Thus, though Sachio chose humanity before nature in the second period of his development, he did not play up human feelings by means of pungent words: emotional depth was merely suggested without being told in words. Instead of harping on the poet's own personal joys and sorrows, he presented a situation which would suggest such emotional experiences to the reader. An example of this class is "A Charcoal Burner":

By nightfall I fear
  It will turn into rain.
The smoke of a charcoal burner
  Hovers very low over the woods.
(1905)

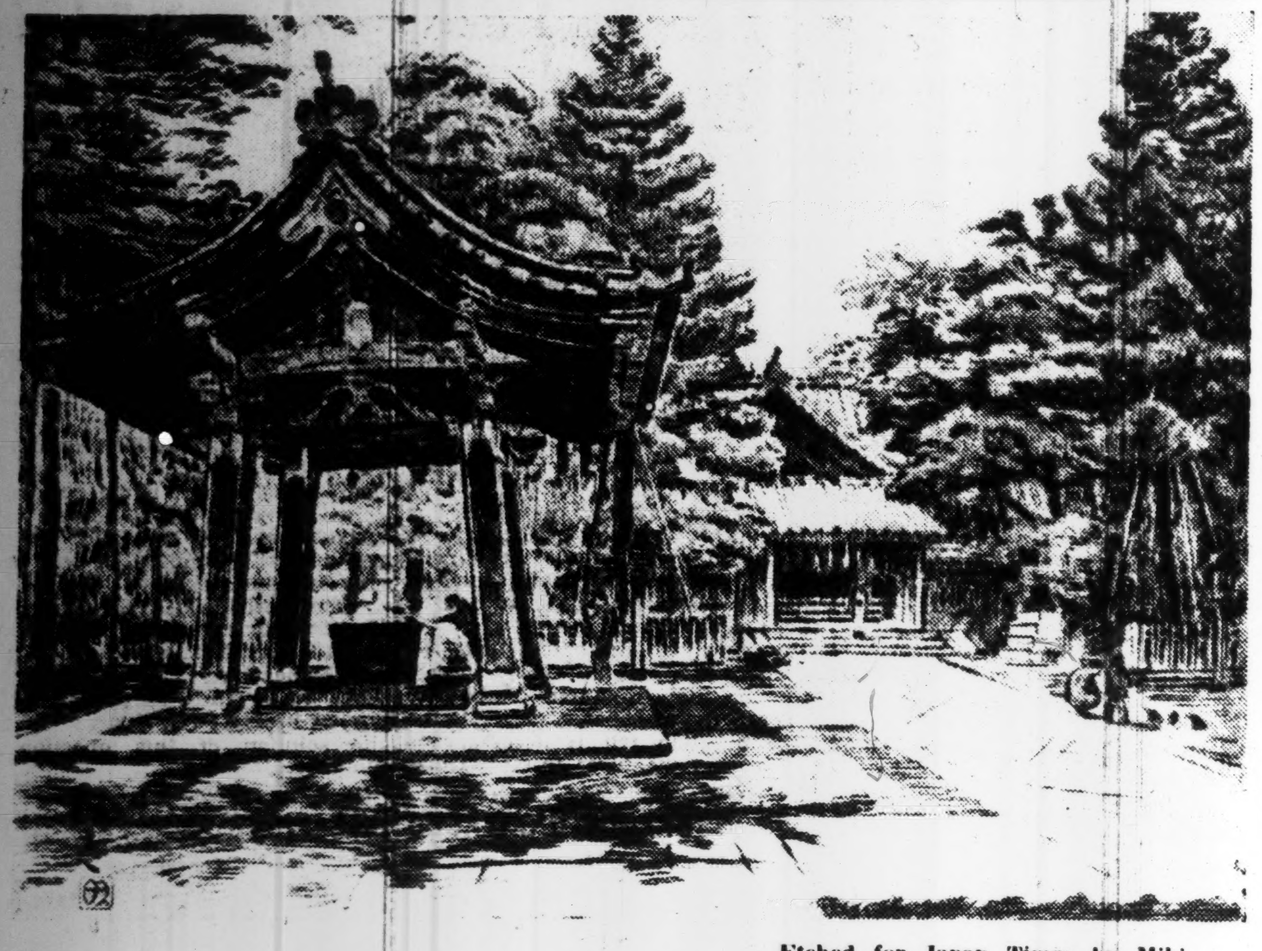
At the last stage of his life (1908-1913), he was able to achieve a subjective realism. In other words, his poems remained realistic insofar as they were faithful sketches of scenes and situations without the poet's comments upon them. The comments were to be read between the lines, and if read properly, they would touch the heartstrings of a feeling man. His songs were now contained in an objective frame that flavored of the Manyoshu, but the content reflected the deepest experiences of suffering humanity. The two poems quoted below may be illustrative of this tendency.

Over a duck that sleeps
  With his bill tucked
    In his untidy wing of down,
Blows gently the spring breeze.
(1910)

How cold is the morning drew!
  O autumn flowers,
All is shrouded
  In the dim light of decay.
(1912)

Sachio's life of forty-nine years was strangely quiet and unassuming. Extremely modest by nature, he spent all his life striving for ever-soaring ideals. Unwitting of his superiority as an artist to his contemporaries, he remained young in spirit and arduous at the task. He was not a glamorous personality like Akiko or Shiki, and not even a volume of his poems came out during his lifetime. But none was more faithful to the cause of poetry, none more dogged in self-discipline. He lived and died in single-minded pursuit of high poetic ideals.

Hiye Shrine at Sanno



Etched for Japan Times by Miki

Music Notes

Haydn's Oratorio, "The Creation," will be performed under the direction of Eizaburo Kiyoka, at the last of six special programs of organ and church music, from 3 p.m. today at the Gothic Chapel of Tokyo Women's University, Nishi-Ogikubo. The piece will be sung in a Japanese translation made by Mr. Kiyoka.

A light music program sponsored by the Nichi-Gei association will be given at the Nihon Seinenkan, 1 and 6 p.m. today. Those participating include the Tokyo Youth Orchestra conducted by Toroku Takagi; Ichiro Fujiyama, baritone, and his new music ensemble; French accordion soloist Tadashi Osanai; Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band; Miss Shizuko Kasagi, operatta singer, and Miss Anna Kin, Chosenese soprano, with their musical ensembles.

Miss Ruriko Tominaga, pianist, will be featured in selections from Chopin and Liszt, at a chamber music recital sponsored by the Koryo Women's Association, from 6:30 p.m., Monday, at the Sangyo Kaikan. String Quartet in F major, composed by Akira Ogura and played by the Matsumoto String Quartet; and Beethoven's Piano Trio Opus 97, with Miss Tominaga at the piano will also be presented.

The Japan Chorus Society will commemorate the 50th anniversary of its establishment with a series of four performances of Gounod's opera, "Faust," from June 29 to July 1, beginning 6:30 p.m. with a matinee from 1 p.m. on Wednesday, at the Kabuki Theater. The singers to appear in the four presentations include Yoshie Fujiwara (Faust); Eiichi Uchida (Mephistopheles); Hidekichi Hibino and Takeshi Tameta (Valentin); Goro Murao and Gisuke Tomida (Wagner); Miss Kikue Takita and Miss Kiyoko Otani (Margarethe); Miss Chieko Komori and Miss Tayo Kaneko (Marthe). The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra and the Masuda Ballet will participate.

Composition of a "Cantata on Three Tanka Poems from Manyoshu" was this year's subject of the musical composition department of the 11th National Musical Concours which will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m., next Wednesday, under the auspices of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi and the Osaka Mainichi, with the backing of the Education Ministry and the Information Board and with the cooperation of the Japan Musical Culture Association. Cantatas written by five young Japanese composers will compete in the event. The works will be performed by a quartet including Miss Kayoko Izaki, soprano; Miss Mitsue Takemoto, alto; Genjiro Nagata, tenor, and Takeshi Tameda, bass, and the Japan Broadcasting Chorus and Japan Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Hisatada Otaka. Immediately following the performances the prize-winning composition will be selected by the committee composed of leading Japanese musicians and critics, and the prize awarding ceremony will be held the same evening at the Hibiya Public Hall.

As a special number on the program, the symphonic suite "Primitive Men" by Urando Watanabe, which won the first prize and the Education Minister's special award in last year's 10th National Musical Concours, will be played under the direction of Kazuo Yamada.

Noboru Kaneko will conduct the Rikkyo University Symphony Orchestra in performances of Debussy's "Petite Suite" and other selections at the orchestras 35th periodical concert, Thursday, July 2, from 7 p.m., at the Nihon Seinenkan. Yukitoshi Tsunematsu will be presented as the cello soloist.

A young group of musicians organized under the name of "New Art and Culture Appreciation Society" will offer its first concert at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 6:30 p.m., Sunday, July 5. Performances will be given by the Takagi Piano Trio; Miss Tomoko Nagai, alto; Akira Yoshino, violin; Shingo Iwaii, tenor; Kikuichi Ochi baritone; Miss Kiyo Ishii, piano, and Miss Kiyoko Otani, soprano.

Winding up its Beethoven cycle of four concerts, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt will play the Egmont Overture and the Seventh Symphony in A major, at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, July 11. Professor Leo Sirota will appear as the soloist in the Piano Concert No. 5 in E flat major ("Emperor" Concerto).

Voice of India

(Continued From Page 6)

and the large scale industrialists from the West completed the disintegration by importing manufactured articles which could be sold at lower prices.

Public men and thinkers foresaw the dangerous consequences and they tried to make the Government realize the seriousness of the situation. But Great Britain's bureaucracy interested only in its revenues, paid little heed to their pleas.

Betrand Russell in his description of a typical Indian peasant's home said that the furnishing of their lairs was below the bares needs of human existence with only a pot or two, and sometimes a makeshift bedstead. Their huts were made of mud, he added, and the mud walls would be plastered with the manure picked up by little children as it fell on the road and after it dried, used it for fuel.

Not Fit for Animals

Russell further disclosed that the thatched roof was scarcely high enough to enable the average man to stand upright, and in the monsoon season when the heavy rains made work outside impossible, the whole family would squat in their dark and dismal dens which were not even fit shelter for animals.

But the condition of Indian laborers, the majority of whom are paid from 3 to 12 cents per day is still worse. Some idea of their plight may be gained from the following cases mentioned in the book, "Coolie," written by D Chaman Lal, a member of the Royal Commission on Labor.

On July 20, 1920, a group of 20 coolies filed a complaint before the Deputy Commissioner of the Jorhat Sibsagar District that they had served their contract for one year and that they wanted the tea plantation owner to pay their expenses back to their country, as stipulated in their contract. They averred that they had been paid such a low wage that they could save nothing, and that they had not even enough money for a week's supply of food.

The Deputy Commissioner ordered the manager of the estate to appear, but later after a private conference between the two, he ordered the coolies to go back to the farm to serve for another year.

When the Messrs. Purcell and Hallsworth reported that the coolies who were working in Assam tea plantations were virtually slaves, a representative of the All-India Trade Union Congress was sent there to investigate. He found that the plantation coolies were underfed, ill-clothed, ill-housed, and generally in a desperate plight. He also found that they were represented in the local Legislative Council not by their own representatives but that of their employers.

Dr. V. H. Rutherford who toured India wrote in his book "Modern India" that most of the lowly paid coolies working in Assam tea plantations were indebted to their employers, especially in outlandish districts. There he is dependent upon his employers' shops, reduced to a life of economic slavery.

Still another visitor to India, Herr Furtwangler, a member of the International Textile Workers' Federation, stated in 1927 that the wages of coolies on Indian plantations have not changed for the last 70 years. This, he said, was 5 rupees per month in 1870, and 7 rupees maximum wages a month in 1922. During this period, he added, the price of rice has more than doubled, and the poor coolies were forced to spend practically the last of their monthly wages on rice, leaving little or nothing for clothes, or rather rags.

FREE PIANO RECITAL BY CITY ACCLAIMED

Yoko Matsukuma's Technique Pleases Fans in Jammed Hibiya Hall Friday

Hundreds had to be turned away at the gates of Tokyo's largest music halls which have become insufficient to accommodate symphony and classical music enthusiasts, it was observed at several concerts held during the past week.

To offer an opportunity to Tokyo citizens of enjoying a good symphony concert, the Tokyo Municipality in cooperation with the Shochiku Company and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi sponsored a "Symphony Appreciation Evening" free of charge, in its series of "Civic Welfare Music" programs, Friday June 26, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Musical fans responded to this invitation so eagerly that admission had to be stopped long before the concert started, while countless would-be-listeners had to go home disappointed.

Miss Matsukuma Featured

The attraction of the program, which was played by the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra, was the appearance of Miss Yoko Matsukuma, youthful pianist, who was presented in Chopin's Piano Concerto No. 2 in F minor, with Professor Leo Sirota directing the accompaniment. Miss Matsukuma, who was the first prize-winner in the National Japanese Musical Concours a few years ago, has since been noted on several occasions as a particularly gifted pianist. Her first piano recital given at the Hibiya Hall with a Chopin-Liszt program, earlier this month, was sensationally successful, assuring her a leading place among Japan's rising generation of young pianists.

While in her Liszt interpretations Miss Matsukuma demonstrated a pianistic technique of high precision supported by physical strength of proportions rarely found with a girl pianist and a youthful temperament, her playing of the Chopin Concerto confirmed the good impression gained from her earlier Chopin renditions. She plays with a depth of musical understanding which seems mature beyond her years, and yet with a natural charm, and though at times she takes a certain freedom in over-accentuating contrasts of speed and volume, her playing always successfully endeavors to interpreted Chopin's music faithfully.

Under the direction of Professor Sirota, who has during many years guided Miss Matsukuma's study and her musical development, the Shochiku Symphony Orchestra played very satisfactory accompaniment for the concerto, making it in every respect the artistically most enjoyable number on the program. The orchestra was also heard in Schubert's Rosamunde music, and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, performed under the baton of Terunobu Sakanishi.

Two more soloists appeared at the same concert: Miss Tayo Kaneko, soprano, and Miss Tomoko Nagai, an artist with a voice of rare depth and volume, who were heard in solo and duet selections from three Italian operas: Verdi's "La Traviata," "Il Trovatore" and "Aida," also with the orchestra's support.

Programs Highly Developed

The policy of offering musical performances of the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price has also been the slogan under which the monthly "Welfare Culture Programs" sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin have been developed into musical events of great popularity and wide artistic significance. This month's program was given at the Kyoritsu Hall, twice in the afternoon and evening on June 20, featuring piano solos by Professor Leo Sirota. Both performances attracted music-lovers far outnumbering not only the seating but even the standing room capacity of the large auditorium. Here again, hundreds had to be refused admission and sales had to be stopped long before the event actually started.

Leo Sirota's virtuosic mastership was enthusiastically applauded in performances of Chopin selections, including Nocturne in F minor, Waltzes in F minor and E minor, the "Black Keys" Etude Opus 10 No. 5: and Scherzo in B flat minor, and in Tausig's arrangement of Schubert's Military March. Other musical selections on the program included soprano solos by Miss Chizuko Asano, who was head with Miss Aiko Kurosawa at the piano, in Japanese songs by Koscak Yamada; French songs by Faure and Debussy, and "Ave Maria," from Verdi's Othello; and performances by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus, conducted by Kojiro Kobune. Professor Mitsuru Ushiyama gave musical comments.

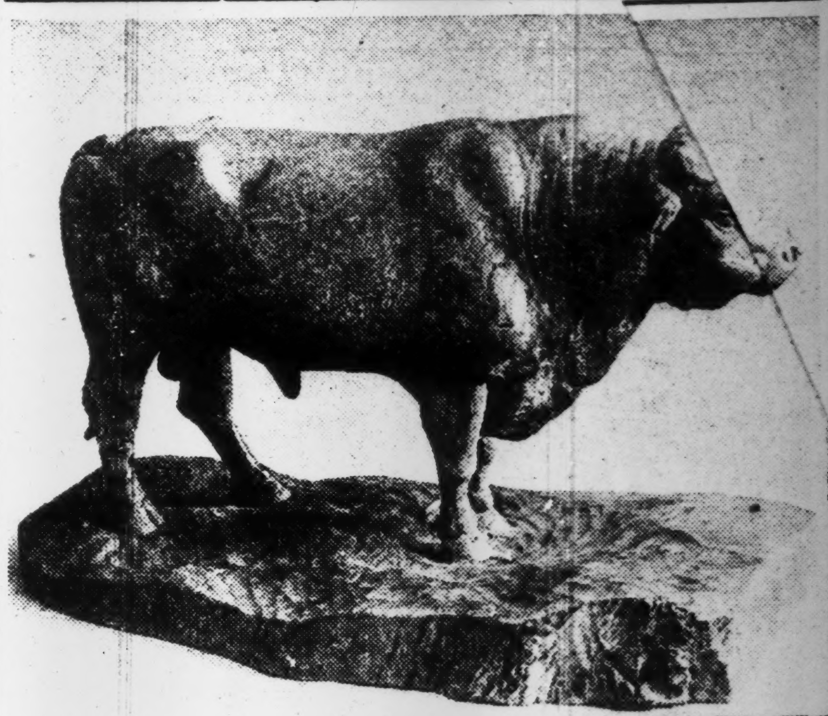
The cultural significance of the "Welfare Culture Programs" and other projects undertaken by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin were pointed out on the occasion in a special address by Hikotaro Ichikawa, recently returned Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Iran. Stressing the necessity of spreading and promoting the musical culture of Japan among the pople, Mr. Ichikawa related his observations concerning national and popular musical culture of other countries he visited. His interesting talk captivated the attention of his large audience.

May Recall Lord Halifax

D.N.B.

MADRID, June 26.—A report has been circulating in New York diplomatic circles that the British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, will be recalled and replaced by an expert in war and armament questions.

BULL



By Kuniyo Kawakami (1886-1925)
Owned by Chuji Suzuki, Tokyo

The sturdy figure of a bull is here carved out of wood. The sculptor is Kuniyo Kawakami, born in Tokyo, who was a pupil of Kocho Takenaka and later graduated from the Tokyo Fine Art School. Kuniyo Kawakami showed his work at the Institute of Japanese Art and won fame, but died young. He specially excelled in the sculpture of animals, and had an exceedingly expressive style. (Courtesy of the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai)

SHIPPING SHORTAGE IN AMERICA IS ACUTE

Sinkings Exceed New Output Figures for Vessels—Fantastic Plans Made

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 24.—The Washington Post of May 19, is stating that the problem of shipping space cannot be solved by new construction plans alone, as the assumption that they could exceed the losses, incurred by sinkings, was a dangerous error. The recent declaration of the White House that the American people can rest assured that the dockyards will do their duty has in no way eased the seriousness of the problem. An increased number of convoy vessels for the protection of merchant ships and crews is called essential.

Losses Exceed Output

The same paper proclaimed in its editorial that it was sharing Hitler's conviction that 1942 would be the year of reckoning. Everything would have to be done, therefore, in order to transport the war materials accumulating in the harbors to the front. Fantastic ship construction programs for 1943 will not help any.

Sinkings so far have exceeded new construction figures. It is not enough even if some progress has been made in shipbuilding. Precious tonnage is still being unnecessarily used for civilian purposes, as for instance in the hide business with the Argentine. All available tonnage would have to be mobilized exclusively for war purposes, and protection of convoys improved.

The danger of submarine attacks is mounting along the coasts of the United States so that tanker crews have protested against the lack of protection.

The most urgent measures which would have to be taken in order to avoid a war crisis like that of 1918 when the German submarines almost forced the allies to their knees, would be the cessation of all unnecessary merchant shipping and the introduction of super-protective measures on coastal waters by civilian pilots.

Fantastic Plan Advanced

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 24.—American congressmen and high government officials are declaring, according to the Washington Post of May 14, that Roosevelt is planning to terminate the war by the spring of 1944 at the latest by the following measures:

Raising the strength of the army to 8,000,000 men and that of the navy to 1,000,000 men. A budget of $85,600,000,000 for 1943. Cessation of civilian production with the exception of clothes and foodstuffs. Increased construction of ships for the navy and the merchant marine. Intensified production of tanks, airplanes, firearms. Production of thousands of big freight planes which are to replace ships. Taking up the offensive on the various battle fronts before 1943. Preparation of new peace plans, envisaging equal justice for all nations.

A period of two years has been fixed because the war would raise the indebtedness of the nation to $250,000,000,000, and also as reserves of consumer goods would be completely used up by 1944. Another reason advanced is to the effect that the war would cost the United States more than a million of its finest young men.

Durban Blacked Out Nightly

Special

STOCKHOLM, June 25.—The city of Durban on the eastern coast of the South African Union will be blacked out every night until further notice, according to reports received from Pretoria by way of London. The sinking of three Allied steamers near Durban harbor a week ago is believed to have prompted the South African authorities to take this measure.

U.S. SENATOR SUGGESTS F.D.R. AS HEAD OF ALLIES

Doesn't Care If Soviets Object As Appointment of Leader Is Urgent

D.N.B.

GENEVA, June 26.—The allied defeats on all fronts were criticized by several United States Senators. Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, for instance asked that President Roosevelt be the president of the United Nations in their effort to bring about a turn in the present awkward situation. The Senator, furthermore, declared that the U-boat sinkings had assumed "scandalous proportions," while he regarded the British defeat at Tobruk due to the "British apathy."

As regards his demand for Mr. Roosevelt to be the supreme leader of the United Nations, he asserted that he was not sure whether or not the Soviet Union would agree to this, which, however, he said would not matter much as such a leader had to be appointed immediately.

Moreover, Senator Ellender stated that a great number of the people in the United States and Britain were disgusted with the many British and American troops, being stationed on the British Isles, and not doing anything.

MEMORIAL HALL TO OPEN

Okakura Who Prompted 'Asia Is One' Ideal to Be Honored

The Okakura Mountain Villa in Nagano Prefecture, which was built in memory of the Late Kakuzo Okakura, better known as Tenshin Okakura and a famed cultural leader during the Meiji Era who devoted himself to enlightening the Asiatic people to the ideal of "Asia is one," will be opened to the public with a ceremony on July 2.

The mountain villa embraces a memorial hall, which is a replica of the former dwelling of the late Mr. Okakura and is surrounded by a spacious garden. Plans for the hall and garden were made by Kaoru Yamada and Dr. Takeshi Tamura.

A monument bearing the letters "Asia is one" written by Marquis Moritatsu Hosokawa, chairman of the society which sponsored the construction of the memorial, will be erected shortly in the garden.

Radio Program

Sunday

Morning

6:30 Talk. "Victory of a Soul," by Seigo Okano; Recital of Patriotic Poem, by Tomiko Noda and Takako Kimura.
7:00 Time; News; Music: Organ solo. "Toccata and Fuga in D Minor" (Bach) and "Fuga in G Minor" (Bach); Cembalo solo. "Suite No. 7 in A Minor" (Handel).
8:00 Talk on "Home Garden."
8:30 Record of Victories" (Phonofilm 28th Edition).
9.00 Nippon Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Yoshitaka Sakamoto.
10:00 "Last Week's Events" (Phonofilm).

Afternoon

12:30 Shakuhachi Concert, by Seizan Sekiya and Keizan Nakajima; Toyo Orchestra's semi-Western Music.
1:00 Popular Song Suite. "Yoshino Cho." by Ryozo Okuda, Taneko Seki, Eiichi Uchida and others.
1:30 Toa Chamber Music Band; Story Telling. "The Levee Works of Kiso River," by Keiichi Shimada.
4:00 Appreciation of Japanese Music through Records: Tokiwazu, Sankyoku and Biwa Music.

Evening

6:00 Children's Hour: News; old Japanese Story Serial: "The Dog's Tear" (Makurano Soshi) by Takehiko Kurushima.
6:30 Talk. "Japan's Medical Relief Cooperation," by Dr. Tatsukichi Inada.
7:30 "The Week's War Situation."
8:00 Radio Drama: "Sarutobi Sasuke," by Roppa Furukawa and his Theatrical Troupe.
9:00 News; Story Telling.
10:00 Time, Today's War Situation.

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GERMAN family wants good amah-san. Please apply telephone 06-8269.

WANTED by foreign firm, German mining engineer who is an expert in cobalt and or gold ores. Position offered as employee or adviser according to qualifications. Please apply to Box 239, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED by German firm, reliable young office clerk, preferably with some experience in manufacturing concern. Good chances offered. Apply with particulars to Box 240, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

CHINESE cook, experienced, seeks immediate situation. Has references. Write to Box 238, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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FROM July 10th for 3 months, medium size, foreign house furnished. Cool, near Makado beach. Box 648, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayada, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shoda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

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NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

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General

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U.S. STOCK MARKET MIRROR OF COUNTRY

Serious Situation in America Is Reflected on Wall Street

PRICES FALL GENERALLY

Highest Turnovers for This Year Are Below Lowest for Last Year

"Foreign dispatches nowadays appearing in vernacular papers, report almost daily, the serious plight the United States of America has been driven into, consequent upon the successive reverses suffered by her in the current war, and the gloomy atmosphere produced in Wall Street, as stocks prices are affected. True to the popular saying that the stock market is an undeniable mirror of the financial state of the country, the seriousness of America's situation cannot be denied," begins an article contained in the International Economic Weekly, published by Domei News Agency.

The article says in substance:

"Surveying the following list of fluctuations in stock prices on the New York Stock Exchange, we find prices continually trod a downward path since last January and witnessed a considerable slump in March and May:

Fluctuations of Stock Prices and Volumes of Turnovers on N.Y. Stock Exchange

	U.S. Steel High	U.S. Steel Low	Average of 30 representative industrials High	Average of 30 representative industrials Low	Daily volume of turnover (in 1,000,000 shares) High	Daily volume Low
	(In dollars)					
1939:						
Aug.	52¼	43¼	144.26	131.33	129	44
Sept.	82½	52	155.92	135.25	593	113
Oct.	78⅞	71⅛	155.48	149.60	184	49
1941:						
Nov.	53½	50¾	119.85	114.23	102	60
Dec.	53⅞	50	116.60	100.86	293	84
1942:						
Jan.	55¼	52⅜	114.22	108.94	80	38
Feb.	53½	50½	110.80	105.10	64	33
Mar.	51¾	49⅛	106.97	99.21	64	23
Apr.	50¼	45⅞	102.80	92.92	43	24
May	47¼	44⅜	101.09	95.82	56	21

(Turnovers on Sundays excepted by reason of half-day dealings)

Steel Shares Fall

"Taking for illustration the United Steel Corporation which occupies the premier position in the long list of shares on the New York Exchange, we understand that these shares recovered slightly in January subsequent to a gradual decline following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Due, however, to the huge taxation bill introduced in March, this share broke below the $50 mark, and after hitting a new high of $50⅛ in April, it never recovered.

"A similar trend is seen in the volume of daily turnovers. As a matter of fact, the highest volume in daily turnover scored this year was registered as 800,000 shares against the lowest record in December last of 840,000 shares (excluding turnovers on Saturdays), and even the total weekly volume during the same month fell far below the volume of shares scored on September 5, 1939. A certain authority in this connection indicates that the volume of turnovers scored this year was the lowest ever recorded since 1918.

"On the other hand, the depression of trade in Wall Street is amply reflected on the membership quotations of the New York Exchange, which is popularly regarded as the barometer of the vicissitude of the New York Exchange.

Decline Precipitated

"The fact is, the membership of the New York Exchange had been feting the sum of $28,000 or thereabouts till last September, but the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in December precipitated the decline in the market value of the membership, till it dropped to $19,000 in the middle of December. In the following march it regained the $20,000 mark, in sympathy with the slight recovery of various wares, but it resumed a decline until it fell to $17,000 on March 24 in consequence of the huge taxation bill. It is understood that this quotation was the lowest on record during the past 45 years beginning 1897. Recollecting the record high of $625,000 attained during the memorable boom in 1929, we are struck with the significant remarkable loss of the membership quotation observed in New York these days.

"What, then, is essentially responsible for this considerable depression now felt on the New York Exchange? This question can be solved by pointing out the fact the activities of Wall Street jobbers have been extremely restricted by a number of the economic control measures successively enforced by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in connection with his open policy of wartime productivity expansions, thereby forbidding the national freedom of economic transactions upon which the exchange functions have been reliant for many years. It deserves notice that the war reverses sustained by the Allies in the current World War is also responsible for this state of things."

New Classification Decided

It has been decided by the Federation of the Japanese Electric Bulb Manufacturers that electric bulbs to be produced hereafter by all interests belonging to the Federation shall be marked by the candle power system instead of the wat system as at present, in view of the remarkable progress Japan is making in this field of late, says the Nikkan Kogyo. The electric bulbs to be produced will be classified into six sizes, namely—2, 5, 10, 30, 50, and 100 C.ps.

Wartime Catches on the High Seas

Any one of these tunny fish shown above could be a representation of the time honored phrase by the story-telling fisherman, giving a graphic account of "the one that got away." However, as the above specimens are literally on ice, the citizens of Tokyo are positively assured of table delicacies in the immediate future. This photo bears silent witness to the courage and imperturbability of our deep sea fishermen, who brave the dangers of the high seas in wartime.

WARTIME ECONOMY NOW STRENGTHENED

Due to Establishment This Year Of Eight-Point Economic Plan

Japan's wartime economy has been considerably strengthened due to the speedy establishment of this year's national economic planning, comprising eight important points and ending with a plan for synthesizing the daily necessities of the people, says the Nichi Nichi.

The characteristics common to the eight plans, namely, the materials mobilization plan, the trade promotion plan, the capital control plan, the production expansion plan, the general mobilization plan, the electric power mobilization plan, the trade promotion plan, and the daily necessities synthesizing plan, are as follows:

1. Efforts have been directed toward the expansion of armaments which are indispensable for perfect execution of the War of Greater East Asia.

2. Movement toward the stabilization of the daily life of the people.

3. Greater efforts to increase the productive power of the country.

4. The splendid fruits of the war of Greater Asia has been taken into account in formulating those plans.

Preference Given Ship Bottoms

With the exception of arms and ammunition, the ship bottoms are given greater preference above others coming under the production expansion plan. It is very conspicuous, says the paper, that efforts of the authorities are focussed on the execution of ship bottoms expansion plan, next to the expansion of armaments. Another feature of those economic plans lies in the fact that they are interdependent and form one organic body, so to speak, and are serviceable as an indicator of the right path, along which Japan's economic activities in the future must be conducted.

Throughout these eight economic plans, the sincere efforts of the authorities are observable to stabilize the daily life of the people. Above all, the plan to secure synthetic supplies of daily necessities may be regarded as an embodiment of the earnest desire of the authorities to promote public welfare thoughout the country. This conspicuous point involves the establishment of elaborate study throughout the country, especially in leading cities and towns, to secure a smooth distribution of provisions, fuels, and clothing.

Mobilization of Manufactures

It is noticeable that with the establishment of those economic plans, the efforts of the authorities have been extended to the mobilization of manufactured goods, whereas they were chiefly limited to the control of raw materials in the past. Needless to say, we will not witness the immediate execution of the economic plans just established. In other words, the control of the authorities will not be extended to all kinds of manufactured goods for the time being. Nevertheless, it is expressed emphatically by the authorities that the placing of daily necessities under the control of the new economic plans may be taken as a great progress made in this connection. It goes without saying that those mobilization plans will be steadily extended to other lines of daily necessities in keeping with the development of the situation, and with the extension of the scope of action of those economic plans, greater will be the benefit which the public may derive from the efforts of the authorities in this respect.

Bill Clearings

June 27
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	211.295	175.953
Balance	36,351	41,951

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	136.5	+ .10
N.Y.K., new short-term	97.0	— .30
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	98.9	— .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.40	Same

ALUMINUM INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT URGED

Federation Submits Petition Stressing South as Production Center

The urgent necessity of developing power resources in the Southern Regions as the first step toward stabilizing the aluminum industry in the Southern Areas was the keynote of a petition which was submitted by the Japan Economic Federation to Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Cabinet Planning Board, Thursday afternoon, according to Domei.

In the petition, the Federation especially stressed the consideration of Government leaders to the development of the aluminum industry on a joint basis in Japan, Manchoukuo and China as well as the Southern Regions.

The petition pointed out the suitability of the Southern Regions as a center of aluminum production in view of the abundant supply of raw materials, power and other essentials necessary for the aluminum industry.

The Federation, in the petition, referred to the importance of the aluminum industry as an integral part of aircraft production, and urged the stabilization of aluminum enterprises in the Southern Regions from the defense standpoint.

The petition is expected to be examined closely by the State Ministers concerned in the near future before being taken up formally by the Cabinet for consideration.

NEW COMPANY TO CONTROL STEEL SALES IN TAIWAN

Concern Will Also Handle Distribution of Local Made Iron Plates

Replacing the existing Taiwan Steel Distribution Company, a new Taiwan steel sales control company will be created in the near future in Taiwan, it has been decided upon as a result of negotiations between the Planning Department of the Government-General in Taihoku and competent quarters of the Central Government concerning the contemplated reorientation of the steel distribution system in the territory, according to the Nikkan Kogyo.

Subordinate sales organs will also be brought into existence in various places in Taiwan, according to the decision.

With the founding of a Taihoku branch of the Iron and Steel Sales Company, the sale of steel allotted to Taiwan is planned to be conducted through the branch.

The proposed Taiwan Steel Sales Control Company, it has been decided, will also undertake the distribution of Taiwan manufactured iron plates, in accordance with the allocation designated by the Government-General.

In connection with these matters, legal ground is expected to be given by new iron and steel control regulations which will be enacted by the Government-General.

PROGRAMS MAPPED FOR LABOR WELFARE

In Proportion to Expansion in Productivity in Machine Industry

Responding to the various measures which the Government ministries concerned are taking for laborers, in proportion to the steady expansion in productivity of machine manufacturing industry, the Precision Machine Industry Control Association has worked out the following programs for enhancing the welfare and also technique of laborers engaged in the industry, says the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun.

1. Acquisition of labor.
   (a) Survey in the existing conditions of employment regarding retirement of laborers due to dismissal or call to the colors.
   (b) Appropriate guidance to be given to members of the Association to effect cooperation between employer and employes.
   (c) Efficient steps to be taken to co-ordinate demand and supply of laborers between members and labor distribution organizations.
   (d) Survey of factories in which male workers can be replaced by female hands.
2. Training of workers.
   (a) Investigation and study into the minimum labor capacity necessary in the manufacture of precision machines.
   (b) Training of workers for specific sections and investigation to discover effective ways to eliminate unsuitable labor.
   (c) Encouragement for the shifting of workers to more rational sections.
   (d) Establishment of method and guidance for rational training of laborers to enhance improvement in technique.
   (e) Collection of the data relative to emergency training of employes in the event of air raids, as well as guidance in such training.
   (f) Cooperation with the Government concerning its plans for acquisition of laborers.

With reference to the enhancement of welfare of workers, effective investigations and studies are to be made for the creation of various organizations which will be designed to increase the welfare of workers.

At the same time, the fullest consideration is to be paid for increasing better housing facilities for employes and also for miscellaneous acquisition of personal effects and foodstuffs.

INAUGURAL MEETING HELD OF JOINT SALES COMPANY

New Concern Capitalized at 1,000,000 Yen—Will Undertake Various Activities

The inaugural meeting of the Standard Electric Machine and Tools Joint Sales Company, as a subsidiary of the Electric Machines and Tools Control Association, was held at the Greater East Asia Hall on June 26, at which various phases of business relative to its establishment were gone through.

The new company is expected to engage in various activities as follows:

1. Rationalization of factory management with reference to the anticipated volume of production.

2. Simplification of various proceedings for the distribution of materials among various parties under the control of the Association.

3. Enforcement of stronger economy on the use of the materials and acceleration of technical progress.

4. Perfect enforcement of price control.

The new company is capitalized at ¥1,000,000 and will start activities beginning August next.

OPTIMISTIC FEELING STILL ON EXCHANGE

Rosy Trend Continues Since Friday, With Signal Gains Scored

The Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday was as rosy as it was on Friday with signal gains scored by the major half of the listed wares.

In the long-term section, for instance, there were numerous wares recording consecutive gains. Above all, those topping the list of gains were North Saghalien Oil, Japan Dust Iron and Toyo Development, respectively jumping up by ¥2.40, ¥2.20 and ¥2.10. At the same time, Kanegafuchi Industrial rose by ¥1.00, Nissan Steamship by ¥1.10, Niigata Iron Works by ¥1.10, Ebara Iron Works by ¥1.00, Tokyo Iron Rope by ¥1.50, Daido Steel by ¥1.30, Toyo Development, new by ¥1.30, and Furukawa Electric Industrial by ¥1.40.

The short-term section was less active due to the growing popularity of the transactions of the wares in the long-term section.

The spot market was as cheerful as ever with large turnovers successively recorded. Showa Airplane Manufacturing recorded a sharp gain of ¥3.00, Tokyo Plate Steel stepped up by ¥1.50, and Toyo Light Metal by ¥1.00, the rest of wares following suit in fractions.

Saturday's closing prices of the major wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥135.90, N.Y.K. ¥111.40, its new ¥96.70, Kanebo ¥152.60, its new ¥98.80 and Teikoku Rayon, new ¥88.20.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section

	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	67.6	u 2	....	68.5
Do. new (25)	38.9	u 2	....	39.5
Kanebo (50)	152.9	u 8	....	155.7
Do. new (25)	98.7	u 1	99.3	100.4
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	87.9	d 4	89.1	83.5
Tokyo Rayon (50)	48.0	u 2	47.8	47.9
Toyo Rayon new (50)	68.4	d 1	69.3	69.6

Second Section

	Clos.		May	June
N Y K (50)	112.4	u 9	112.1	112.9
Do. new (37½)	97.2	u 2	98.1	98.5
Ishikawajima S B (50)	86.1	d 4	86.3	87.[illegible]
Do. new (25)	57.4	u 5	57.5	58.2
Uraga Dock (50)	98.8	u 1	99.1	98.1
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	87.9	u 8	88.0	87.5
Hitachi Works (50)	79.0	u 9	79.5	79.9

Third Section

	Clos.		May	June
S M R (50)	71.1	d 3	....	72.2
Toyo Develop	66.9	u2.1	67.2	66.7
Japan Soda	42.0	u 4	42.1	42.6
Mitsubishi Machinery	142.1	u 1	....	143.5
Japan Automobile Ind	71.2	d 1	....	71.8
Ikegai Automobile Ind	66.9	u 6	67.3	68.0
Japan Carbon	86.9	....	87.6	87.5
Furukawa Industry	135.0	u1.0	135.7	136.6

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices in yesterday's morning session were:

Kogo 5%	107.40	107.40	107.40	107.40
First 4%	103.10	103.10	103.10	103.10

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices in yesterday's morning session were:

	Open	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock new	136.7	136.7	135.9	135.9
N Y K old	112.4	112.4	111.4	111.4
N Y K new	97.1	97.5	96.7	96.7
Kanebo		153.0	152.6	152.6
Do. new	99.0	99.5	98.6	98.8
Teikoku Rayon n	88.4	88.5	88.2	88.2
Osaka Stock new	73.8	73.9	73.4	73.4
Japan Steel Tube	75.0	75.4	74.5	74.5
Japan Oil	81.7	82.0	81.4	81.4
S M Railway	71.9	71.5	71.5	71.5
Mitsubishi Heavy	87.3	78.6	87.3	87.3
Hitachi Works	79.0	79.0	78.4	78.4
Japan Mining	57.7	57.5	57.1	57.1
Manchuria Ind	56.7	56.7	56.6	56.6

PLANS EXPANSION TO SOUTH

Teikoku Oil Company Negotiating With Competent Authorities

With the object of extending its business to the Southern Regions from next year, the Teikoku Oil Company will likely rush necessary preparations, it is learned, according to the Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun.

Leaders of the Teikoku Oil Company, it is recalled, have been negotiating with competent quarters of the Army and Navy over the projected extension centering around the establishment of its branch offices in the Southern Regions, at the same time keeping in close contact with the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

Desiring the realization of its extension to the said Regions within the next year, if circumstances permit, it was further disclosed, concrete arrangements will be made by the company in regard to the necessary organization and personnel.

Decision on Rubber Factories

In consideration of the local circumstances as explained by the Governments General of Taiwan and Chosen, the Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided that the rubber factories in these two regions shall remain outside the control of the Rubber Control Association for the time being, and be treated as quasi-members of the Association in the same manner as the rubber factories in Manchoukuo, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Completion of Various State Economic Plans Is Epochal in Efficiency, States Diamond

Commenting upon the various economic programs published by the Government, the Diamond in its latest issue asserts that the completion of these programs is epochal, both in respect to the speed with which these plans have been formulated and to the strengthening of the economic power of Japan. The periodical writes:

"On April 24, the Government approved the Materials Mobilization Plan which forms the nucleus of all other economic programs of the nation; on May 8, the Government also decided upon the Industrial Expansion Plan which was followed by the approval of the National Mobilization Plan on May 26, while the formulation of the Capital Control and Foreign Trade Control Plans were completed on June 2, and this was further followed up by the passage of the Communications and Electric Power Supply Plans on June 12. Thus within the very short period of two months since the advent of the new fiscal year, the mapping out of all the State economic programs, with the exception of the Daily Necessities Mobilization Plan, has been completed, which is exceedingly satisfactory, to say the least. (Note: this article was written before the publication of the Daily necessities Mobilization Program).

Change in All Fields

"The War of Greater East Asia has given an epochal change in every field of the nation, especially in the economic field in which Japan has been uplifted from disappointment to the height of joy.

"Economy is a means to an end, the end in view being the construction of Greater East Asia and the successful consummation of the War of Greater East Asia, and everything must be mobilized toward the achievement of this end.

"What we have been most impressed with in the various State economic plans are the appropriate measures which were taken in mobilizing materials, capital and manpower resources, rather than thier co-ordination itself. That is the greatest feature of all the State economic plans.

"The next impression we received from these economic programs is the consolidation of their foundation, for they serve to show that Japan has emerged from the state of economic dependence on Britain and the United States and placed herself on a self-sustaining basis.

"The strengthening of the industrial productivity, the growth of the economy in Manchoukuo and China, the cooperation of Thailand and French Indo-China, as well as the fact that Japan has now easy access to the natural resources of the Southern Regions, are all serving to place the various economic plans on an unshakable basis.

Bright Future Ahead

"In the past all the economic plans were rather gloomy on account of a sense of uneasiness due to our having to depend upon unfriendly nations, but with the completion of the economic plans for the present fiscal year, the future has become very bright, for our economic power is bound to increase.

"In reviewing the Materials Mobilization Plan, we find a great feature in it, in that increased production of arms and munitions is the principal aim of this plan. This is only natural because we have to make every war effort to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end. For instance, the main objectives of the Materials Mobilization Plan are the increase of armaments, increase in shipbuilding and increase in the production of national defense materials."

(To Be Continued)

RAISE IN INTERESTS NOT CONTEMPLATED

Finance Minister Now Seeking Novel Forms of Savings Encouragement

Finance Minister Okinori Kaya indicated in an interview with press reporters Thursday, that he was least inclined to increase the rates of interest on deposits, states the Nippon Kogyo. The interview took place soon after the Finance Minister emerged from the round-table conference held by persons connected with the Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry, where he had explained the latest financial state of the country.

Incidentally Mr. Kaya spoke in the following vein, according to the journal.

"In view of the State policy of boosting savings, I have not the slightest intention of raising interest on deposits. Neither am I bent on raising the interest on national bonds. I am seeking a novel form of savings encouragement. So far, I have had no good ideas in this connection.

"The Central Monetary Control Association is now busy about the redemption of debentures in Tokyo. This association is entrusted with the mission of collecting and utilizing deposits for the State cause. I am confident of the smoother digestion of national bonds, if the neighborhood units function more efficiently."

BETTER POWER FACILITIES

In order to exchange views for speeding up the rationalization and diffusion of electric facilities in the Japanese settlements in Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia, Government and civilian experts met in a round-table conference held under the sponsorship of the Electric Association at noon Friday, says the Nikkan Kogyo.

Following explanation by Kanji Uchihara, head of the Uchihara training institute for Japanese settlers, over the actual situation of electric facilities in the Japanese colonies in Manchoukuo and Inner Mongolia, the round-table meeting deliberated on the ways and means to be taken for the rationalization and increase of the facilities.

Photo Materials Control

An association for the control of photographic material dealers in Manchoukuo and Kwantung observed its inaugural meeting on June 20 at Dairen. The Association, as an under structure of the Manchuria and Kwantung Traders' Federation, is expected to do its best to enforce perfect control over the sales of the photographic materials in the regions named above, says the Nippon Kogyo.

Investments

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The One Hundred and Eleventh Report

JUNE, 1942

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES		ASSETS	
Capital	¥136,200,000.00	Capital Unpaid	¥ 45,000,000.00
Deposits	86,249,400.00	Fixed Assets	185,940,533.22
Debentures	72,400,000.00	Asset Accounts Unclassified	8,326,288.20
Loans and Bills Payable	239,570,385.51	Investment in Negotiable Securities	65,809,039.18
Unpaid Accounts and Credit Purchases	12,452,757.06	Subsidiary Company Accounts	88,277,778.39
Deposits	33,797,964.23	Bills Receivable	5,451,254.25
Special Fund Account	10,956,230.82	Provisional Payments and Credit Sales	34,329,588.99
Brought Forward	20,046,365.13	Retail Shops, Boarding House and Medical Department Accounts	2,119,188.62
Net Profit	18,487,878.21	Raw Materials, Finished and Unfinished Goods, and Factory Requisites	140,822,904.99
		Deposits and Cash	53,484,409.02
Total	¥630,160,980.36	Total	¥630,160,980.98

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit	¥26,487,878.21
Depreciation Fund of Fixed Assets	5,000,000.00
Amount Donated to Japanese Army and Navy for National Defense	3,000,000.00
Net Profit	18,487,878.21
Brought Forward	20,046,365.13
	¥38,534,243.34

Appropriation of Profit As Follows:

Legal Reserve	¥2,000,000.00
Fund for Tax	7,000,000.00
Dividend to Shareholders, 18 per cent per annum	8,208,000.00
Recreation Fund for Employees	500,000.00
Bonus to Officials	250,000.00
Carried Forward	20,576,243.34

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, JUNE 28 1942

American Labor at a Crossroads

Among the many war slogans of the United States, the one being presented by her organized labor draws our particular attention. The chorus of the American labor leaders nowadays attains its crescendo in the refrain: "Make the world safe for trade unionism of the American pattern." In view of the important role of America's organized labor in world affairs, the slogan merits our examination.

At the moment, Matthew Woll and Philip Murray, respectively of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations are the loudest mouthpieces for the slogan. Together the two outstanding labor leaders propose American trade unionism as a cure-all for the ills of the war-torn world. Not content with crying from their respective housetops, they combine with it a veritable flag-waving rally by raising the issue of patriotism. To them, the stunt must be a ticklish one inasmuch as the AFL and CIO have been so notoriously engaged in fierce internecine warfare of their own. Were the protagonists William Green and John Lewis instead, the stage effects would have been intensified a thousand fold.

Even without Messrs. Green and Lewis, the current performance is, for the moment, a great drawing card for the American public, since a stunt of this sort derives its chief attraction from the breathtaking precariousness of the performers' position. Whatever applause the American public bestows on them is not so much for the dare-devil finesse of their art as for the fear of a dizzy fall in which the stunt must necessarily end. For, in the course of their sudden climb to the illusory heights of prophesy, they have discarded more rungs from the ladder of logic than their safety warrants. Here, one is led to suspect that the entire performance will ultimately serve to illustrate the proverbial relation between the height of a climb and the hardness of a subsequent fall.

Uppermost in the minds of these leaders is the question: How to save American labor unions from extinction under the exigency of the present war. We can well understand the motives behind their claim of temporary unity, however superficial, of the labor fronts for the benefit of Mr. Roosevelt's war efforts. We can well surmise what led Mr. Woll of the Red-baiting AFL to lavish praise on "the production fighters of Russia." We can easily see why Mr. Murray of the coercive CIO now sings the hymns of "Free Labor." These can be simply explained away by the very human urge for self-preservation. But the question remains: Can these leaders succeed in saving American labor from ruin by the methods thus proposed? And again, still more important, the question remains: whether or not American trade unionism could or would save the postwar world.

Curiously missing from all statements of the American labor movement is the principle of equality. On the contrary, the labor leaders credit themselves with establishing the principle of inequality through the instrument of the Immigration Law of 1924. This assertion of inequality has since become the cardinal rule from which no veering could be countenanced. Even an academic touch was added to it by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver in his "Present Economic Revolution in the United States"—a portentous book written at the height of the Coolidge prosperity. Whatever prosperity the American people enjoyed was to be the prosperity of, by, and for American labor. All other considerations, the doctrine insists, must be secondary to this rule. Even the labor interests of the rest of the world, if need be, were to be sacrificed at the altar of this "Grand Design."

Among the features of this "Grand Design," to count only a few, were: the American tariff and other barriers to international trade, contemptuous disregard by the Americans of the lowering of the standard of living which the Americans themselves forced upon other peoples of the world, and the habit of measuring the merits of American Democracy by the width of the gap between America's high standard of living and the low subsistence levels of the "Have-Not Nations."

Many of America's own official and unofficial observers have long been aware of the fundamental fallacy involved in the "Grand Design." America's own press, pulpits and classrooms have not been entirely silent on the question. Yet, American national inertia proved too strong for the alarmists to shake into corrective action. The rise of the Nazis in Germany and the resurgence of Japan's foreign trade were some of the immediate consequences abroad. And at home in the United States, the debacle of 1929 and the years of depression that followed.

Still, America's inertia continued. The emergence of the New Deal in 1933 made a virtue of a necessity. The Blue Eagle campaign of NRA served only to enhance the features of the illusory design. And out of the collapse of NRA rose the monument of the Wagner Law bearing the inscriptions of the illusion in no mistakable terms.

The record of what followed is now an open book. Abroad, the design sharpened the differences between the "Have Nations" and the "Have-Nots" until war became inevitable. At home in the United States, a war between the trade and industrial unionisms brought about the practices of unprecedented coercion, by the two factions, of the Government, business, and the laboring public. The competitive bidding by the two warring labor groups pushed up the scale of wages by leaps and bounds. Other national groups began to demand compensatory advantages. The reckless gyration went on beyond all reason and restraint until it touched off the powder keg of inflation.

If the causes of the labor war were not so innate and deep-rooted in the "Grand Design," the forces at work in the gyration might still be placated. Such, however, is not the reality of the situation. That the labor war between AFL and CIO often follows the patterns of gang fights does not hide the underlying fact of the case. With the advent and infusion of the New Deal, the Gompersian trade unionism must necessarily yield its place to a more egalitarian labor movement. Thus, "Free Labor" in the old sense of the term was thrown into the clutches of death in the United States. The account must be settled sooner or later. The domestic effects of the present war, which the "Grand Design" helped to invite, will force the settlement much sooner than Messrs. Woll and Murray would have it.

That the settlement would be forced just when inflation explodes or soon after its explosion makes the prospects black and dismal for America's organized labor and particularly for its present leaders. When the turning-point comes, the emergent leaders are not likely to be the chorus boys who now sing: "Make the world safe for trade unionism." The world has been made unsafe by these chorus boys themselves as we have already noted. To retain them as leaders would be an anachronism of the direst order. The missing rungs in the ladder of their logic will surely lead the stunt performers to their self-invited doom. If they wish to cushion their fall to any degree, it is high time for them to look for other hymnals than their time-worn tome of self-deception.

Still worse for organized labor in the United States would be the effect of the victory which Mr. Roosevelt and his cohorts are now so desperately trying to secure in the November elections. Once triumphantly installed in absolute power for another two years, the administration forces in the Congress will immediately drive the spur of legislative coercion into the flanks of Labor. Unless the present labor leaders awaken to the danger and admit their errors now, they will soon be called upon by the rank and file to answer for inviting the disastrous stampede. By confusing national unity with falling victim to Roosevelt's political greed, Messrs. Woll and Murray are unwittingly selling American Labor down the river of ruin. Only four months remain before it will be too late for them to recant.

A Year Ago Today

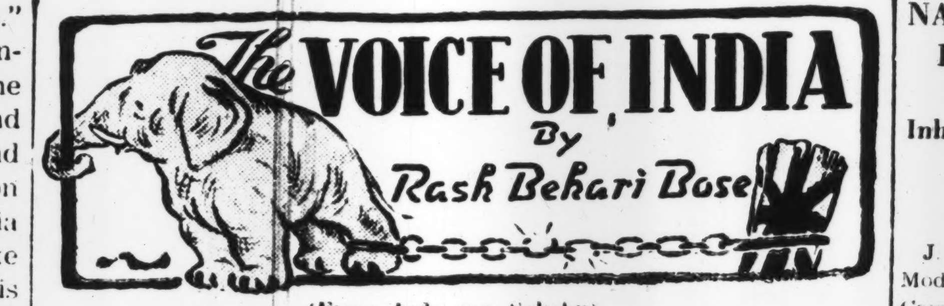
June 28, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

While the Hungarian Government announced that it was in a state of war with the Soviet Union, German forces were 120 miles in Soviet territory as the Red Army fell back to new positions along the Vilna and Baranowicze fronts. The German High Command announced that 46 Soviet tanks were demolished by crack Reich pursuit planes in action on the eastern front while in the Battle of the Atlantic, German fighter planes had sent down three British merchant vessels, totaling 18,000 tons.

* * *

From Taiyuan comes the report that friction between Chungking and the Communist forces at various places in China has become intensified of late. On May 27 Chungking troops under General Tang Wen-po attacked Communist forces of the New Fourth Army stationed in the northern part of Anhwei Province while in Chengtu, Lo Shih-wen, representative of the Communist Eighth Route Army, was recently killed.



(From Indo wa Sakebu)

Foreward

With the irresistible march of the Imperial Japanese Forces toward final victory following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a new age in the history of Greater East Asia is being written today. However, in building up a new Asia, the citadel of British imperialism must be blasted from its very foundation and India emancipated from its bondage.

The root of the baneful British influence is not in Malaya, nor in Burma but in India. Only by the liberation and independence of the 400,000,000 people of India can the quintessence of the words "hakko ichiu" become self-explanatory to the oppressed races of East Asia. With those united in cause and spirit, we march now, ever forward, to wrest Indian independence. Action, not words, is at premium now.

Organizing the pioneer fighters, our zealous sympathizers, the 1,000,000 Indians in Burma, 600,000 in Malaya, 50,000 in Thailand, several thousands in French Indo-China, 3,500 in Hongkong, Shanghai and Hankow, 100 in North China, and 200 Indians in Japan, united and firmly bound in a supreme cause, we call now on our brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers in the homeland to fight the British and stand up for their rights as free men.

I

India, once the richest country in the world, is a country of mere skeletons today. Under British rule, she is a country of empty stomachs and penniless masses.

Empty stomachs are the best hosts for all diseases and with the blessings of British rule India has invited plague, cholera, influenza and scores of other epidemics unheard of in its history. As a result of malnutrition she has an abnormally high death rate, and the highest infant mortality, of 187 per 1,000 persons. Indians are terribly underfed today, and as one authority says, one out of every three Indians must go hungry in order to feed the other two. This is the very reason for the stagnation in the physical and spiritual development of the Indian people.

In spite of this, the champions of British rule in India have had the audacity to maintain that it has been an untold blessing to India, that India is prosperous and contented, and that "Pax Britannica" is largely responsible for better sanitation, peace, better hospital facilities, and better provisions against famine. It is easily conceivable why they should prefer to remain blind to the fact that it is this very policy of "Pax Britannica," which is imposing untold suffering on the Indian people as a result of outrageous taxes.

The sufferings of India's teeming masses from hunger and starvation has many times been acknowledged by foreigners and even Britishers themselves. The late Doctor Sunderland in his book, "India, America, and World Brotherhood," wrote: "As a matter of fact famines are really perpetual in India . . . Even when the rains are plentiful and crops are good, there is always famine somewhere in the land. . . When epidemics appear, such as plague and influenza, depletion from lifelong starvation is the main cause of the terrible mortality."

Others including Sir Charles Elliot, long the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and the late Honorable Gokhale acknowledged the fact that more than half of the Indian population do not know what it is to have their hunger satisfied even once in a year.

Hungry Till Death

A British member of Parliament, A.A. Purcell, returning from an inspection tour of India, commented in the Daily Telegraph that the overwhelming majority of India's great population were hungry from the day they were born until the day they died. He added that the trouble with India was gastronomic, basically and primarily, and that all the politics, constitutional issues, castes and religious questions faded into insignificance beside this terrible economic problem. In conclusion, he said he hoped that these unfortunate people could get just a few grains of rice each day, and that a penny a day increase in their family income would mean a tremendous improvement in their living standards.

A survey conducted by Dr. Sudhir Bose, M.B. and Dr. Manindra C. Dutt, M.B. in 1934-35 into the physical condition of students in government aided schools in Calcutta revealed that out of 8,000 students examined, 47 per cent were found to have defects of some sort or the other. The majority of them were found to be suffering from eye defects, throat trouble, and ailments of the alimentary canal. Another fact which was disclosed was that about 30 per cent of the boys examined were suffering from malnutrition.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, the Director of Agriculture in Bombay, recently before retiring from service pointed out that the secret of the whole prosperity of the agricultural population was the filling of their stomachs. He appealed to all social workers and administrative officials to devise means whereby the peasants of India might be given sufficient food. There were many others like Mann who realized the gravity of the situation, but Great Britain turned a deaf ear to all their suggestions for reform.

Center of Diseases

In the course of an address delivered at the Rotary Club in Calcutta, Colonel D. J. Graham, a member of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, described India as one of the world's reservoir of infectious diseases, particularly plague and cholera. He said that the death rate in India was twice that of England and Wales, and the infant mortality rate nearly two and a half times that of England and four and a half times that of New Zealand.

Betrand Russel once said that the Indians living on the richest soil under the sun are half starved even in the best of times. And when famine comes, he continued, it sweeps off millions. This is not an exaggeration for statistics show that more Indians have died of starvation since the 19th century under the so called prosperous British rule, than all the soldiers killed in the first World War.

The number of reported deaths from famine in the 19th century is tabulated as follows:

Period	Number of Famines	Deaths
1800-1825	5	1,000,000
1825-1850	2	400,000
1850-1875	6	5,000,000
1875-1900	18	15,000,000

In the great famine of 1900-1902, more than 10,000,000 persons perished and since then even these appalling figures have been outdone.

The Indians barely manage to keep their body and soul together with their meager incomes. An Indian Economic Commission after surveying the country's financial condition reported in 1931 that the Indian peasants' annual income per capita was a mere 3 pounds, and that they were in a miserable plight.

Low Income

In 1932, a royal commission known as the Simon commission composed entirely of Britishers after making a thorough investigation of the economic conditions in India, reported that although there has been no official estimate of the income per head since 1912, when it was estimated at 30 rupees a year, several European professors of economics have made their own estimates. One of them, the Simon report disclosed, calculated that the average income was 107 rupees in 1920-21, and a second estimated it to be 74 rupees. The third confining himself to Madras alone for 1919-1920 calculated it at 102 rupees. Even if the most optimistic estimate was adopted, the result was that the average income in India per capita in 1922, was less than eight pounds a year, while the corresponding figure for Great Britain was 95 pounds.

Thus, in 1931, according to the Simon report, the per capita income in India was one-twelfth of the income of an Englishman. Prices since then have gone down considerably and the income per head would be much lower than that mentioned by the royal commission. It should also be borne in mind here that the above figures include the income of the very rich people in the country, and thus, cannot form a reliable data for calculating the income of the peasant classes.

Arnold Lupton, an English writer, in his book "Happy India," has given a pathetic description of the condition of Indian peasants. Lupton says, "His mansion is a mud hut with a roof of sticks and palm leaves. He has no doors or windows to his hut. He has a little fireplace and cooking place outside. He neither smokes nor drinks nor reads the newspaper; he goes to no entertainments. His religion teaches him humility and contentment, and so he lives contentedly until starvation lays him on his back."

Heavily Taxed

The Indian peasantry, once the happiest and the most prosperous in the world has been reduced to the most miserable on earth because of cruel taxation. The Indian laborer is the most ill-paid in the world, and is treated in a most inhuman manner, especially by the English planters.

Those British newspapers, which protest loudly about cheap labor in Japan entirely forget that young boys are paid 3 cents per day in India in the British tea plantations.

Time was not so long ago when Indian villages were self-sufficient little units, where many lived a contented and healthy life engaged in their respective trades and small scale industries. With the coming of the British centralized system of administration, and the consequent transfer of interest to urban centers, the villages entered a period of decay. Their life was dislocated and their villages deteriorated.

The men, who for so long were able to supplement their income from land by their earnings from one or other of their small handicrafts, found themselves stranded,

(Continued on Page 4)

NATIONALISTIC SPIRIT BURNS IN ALL INDIANS

Inhabitants Are Strongly 'State-Conscious'

By Dr. Sakutaro Tachi

J. R. Seeley, one time Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, writing in his famous "Expansion of England" published in 1902, about the question of how England conquered India, stated that the fundamental fact was that India had no jealousy of the foreigner, because India had no sense whatever of national unity, because there was no India and therefore, properly speaking, no foreigners. (p. 203). He held that the condition of India was then such as the English did not introduce a foreign domination into it, for the foreign domination was there already. (p. 204).

"Not only as the tide of Mussulman invasion covered the country ever since the 11th century but even if we go back to the earliest times we still find a mixture of races, a domination of race by race. That the Aryans, Sanscrit-speaking race which, as the creators of Brahminism, have given to India whatever unity it can be said to have, appear themselves as invaders and as invaders who have not succeeded in swallowing up and absorbing the older nationalities." (p. 205). "Since the time of Mahmoud of Ghazni a steady stream of Mussulman invasion has poured into India. The majority of the Governments of India were Mussulman long before the arrival of the Mogul in the 16th century. From this time therefore in most of the Indian States the tie of nationality was broken." (p. 205).

India in 1750

India about 1750 was stated to have been in a condition of anarchy caused by a decay in the Mogul Empire. Everywhere the minor organized powers were said to have begun to make themselves supreme. These powers, were said to have been, after the fashion of India, most commonly mercenary bands of soldiers, commanded either by some provincial governor of the declining Empire, or by some adventurer who had seized an opportunity of rising to the command of them, or lastly by some local power which had existed before the establishment of Mogul supremacy and had never completely yielded to it. (p. 209).

"Now among the different local powers in India, which in the peculiar circumstances (then existing) might strike for empire with some chance of success, were certain merchants who had factories in the seaport towns. They were foreigners indeed, but this could make no difference in India, where most Governments were foreign, where the Great Mogul himself was a foreigner." (pp. 209-10) The rise of the East Indies Company was not, according to Professor Seeley, the conquest of one state by another (p. 210). It was "an internal revolution in India Society," and was to be compared to one of those sudden usurpations or coup d'etats, by which a period of disturbance within a community is closed (p. 211)" . . . the conquest of India" was "not in the ordinary sense a conquest at all, because it was not the act of a state and was not accomplished by the army and the money of the state England did not in the strict sense conquer India, but certain Englishmen, who happened to reside in India at the time when the Mogul Empire fell, had a fortune like that of Hyder Ali or Runjeet Singh and rose to supreme power there" (p. 214).

Seeley's Suppositions

In order to support his internal revolution theory, Professor Seeley referred to two facts: (1) India had been conquered by an army of which on the average about four-fifths were natives (p. 202). Professor Seeley thought that the reason the English were able to hire these native troops for service in India was due to the fact that the feeling of nationality had no existence there (p. 227).

He laid stress on the second fact and asserted that there was no India in the political and scarcely in any other sense. He held that the word was a geographical expression, and therefore India was easily conquered, just as Italy and Germany fell an easy prey to Napoleon because there was no Italy and no Germany and not even any strong Italian or German national polity (p. 202).

In spite of his internal revolution theory, he could not help admitting that in the practical result the event had proved to be a conquest of India by England (pp. 214-15). He could not also help admitting that the English conquest of India began not in some quarrel between the Company and a native Power, that it began in an alarming attempt made by the French to get control over the Deccan and so to destroy the English settlements at Madras and Bombay, by interfering in the question of the Hyderabad succession and that the English wars in India never ceased until the end of the war with Napoleon, i.e. for nearly seventy years, to wear more or less the appearance of defensive wars against France (pp. 212-13). He admitted that the Company's troops had been aided by Royal troops and that from 1785 English statesmen were sent out to preside over the political and military affairs and that various occurrences, among which figured the vote of censure moved against Lord Clive and the impeachment brought against Hastings, contributed to make the Indian wars seem English national wars, and to identify the Company with the English nation (p. 213) in spite of the fact that the English people had nothing to do with the finances of all these wars, the general principle that conquest pays its own expenses having been applied in these cases (p. 206).

Not Unified

In his fourth lecture "How We Govern India", Professor Seeley emphasized that India was not a political name, being a mere geographical expression like Europe or Africa (p. 222) and that there is no Indian nationality. (p. 227). He remarked that India has never really been united so as to form one state except under the English (p. 224). He referred to the diversity of races, languages and religions in India (pp. 220-221, 224-227).

Professor Seeley seemed to estimate a long continuance of the English rule in India. In his words, "The love of independence presupposes political consciousness. Where this is wanting, a foreign Government may continue for a long time and prosper without exerting any extraordinary skill." (p. 228). Although he denied the existence of the Indian nationality, he was forced to admit that there were some germs out of which he could conceive an Indian nationality developing. (p. 227).

Professor Seeley remarked that what makes the English Empire in India possible was the fact that there was no Indian nationality, and not some enormous superiority on the part of the English race. (p. 227). In other words, "if there could arise in India a nationality-movement similar to that which we witnessed in Italy the English power could not even make the resistance that was made in Italy by Austria, but must succumb at once. For what means can England have, which is not even a military state, in resisting the rebellion of two hundred and fifty million subjects." (p. 227)

Overlooked 2 Factors

Professor Seeley in estimating a long continuance of the English rule in India left out of account two patent factors:—the gradual development of the nationalistic feeling in India, the existence of whose germs he could not wholly ignore and the change of internal circumstances. Professor Seeley referred to Germans and Italians of the days of Napoleon as devoid of the feeling of nationality but evidently he cannot say the same thing about them of the present day. Among the change of external circumstances favorable to the growth of the feeling of nationality in India must be cited the existence of "the War of Greater East Asia" having for one of its essential objects the expulsion of pernicious western influence in Asia. As soon as the serious and determined nationalistic movement will be well on, the English rule in India will be doomed as is attested by the very words of Professor Seeley cited above.

IDEOLOGY OF MAHATMA GANDHI TRANSCENDS PURE NATIONALISM

Cherished Dream of Noted Leader Is to Permit All Humanity to Work for World Harmony

By AMAR LAHIRI

The foreign observer is inclined to think that the activities of Mahatma Gandhi is essentially directed toward securing self-rule for India. He does not see the obvious trait of internationalism in Gandhism. The fact is that the Gandhian ideal, although it has the liberation of India as its index, is striving forward to give a new direction to world politics and intercourse. It emphasizes that periodic / upsurgence of elemental intrigues, such as war and economic exploitation should be avoided as far as possible to evulgate for common good a genuine international homogeneity. Therefore, Mahatma Gandhi says that men may not be kind, but man is always generous. By man he means international humanity, while he classifies men as a particular type of people nurturing at all times State-consciousness.

To the Indian people Mahatma Gandhi declares that India is the home of world people and that the Indian people exist for the good of humanity at large. He urges them not to be swayed by political nationalism in dealing with international affairs, for such a makeshift policy "is likely to deliver us into the hands of our spoilers and oppressors, bound hand and foot by our own folly and ignorance." He is of the opinion that political nationalism should confine itself to the task of giving birth to a unified Indianism and that external politics should not be allowed to interfere in the natural evolution of Indianism.

Two Features

This means that from the political viewpoint Gandhism has two distinct features: one domestic and the other external. The characteristic of the latter ideology is that it tries to appeal to other countries of the world to realize the imperativeness of reciprocating the sentiment of fellowship, regardless of material difficulties and disadvantages that may confront them. Hence, its essential make-up is universal peace. On the other hand, domestic politics is concerned with the maintenance of national unity, quite apart from external political upheavals. But this does not mean that Mahatma Gandhi is indifferent to changing conditions in the world. It means that he regards such changes as elemental revolutions and recognizes the need of adjusting Indian life in conformity with them. That is why he is urging Britain to withdraw from India, so that the country can shape its own destiny, utilizing the best of the current elemental revolutions for international peace and happiness.

Mahatma Gandhi, like Bernard Shaw, believes that international disorders are not always due to inter-State jealousies, but more often due to congested class strife. In order to rise above this artificial way of life, he preaches that he who loves liberty, protests against him who profits and he who has the enthusiasm to do good to the world, rises against him who knows only interests. This conception of Mahatma Gandhi finds a ready convert in the theory of freedom to live and freedom to organize of Bertrand Russel.

To End Oppression

In this connection Harold Lasky in his "Studies in Law and Politics" describes war as a means to do away with oppression. He is of the opinion that war becomes inevitable when a group of poorly-endowed nations is dominated by a materially rich combination of nations. The Axis struggle against Anglo American capitalism seems to be supported by this observation. His view with regard to the natural urge of the have nots" to better their status is clear in the following passage:

"Revolution never comes from the effort of chance conspirators, or malevolent ideas. It is the outcome always of wrongs that have become too intolerable to be borne."

Mahatma Gandhi having fully realized the harmful effects of British spoilation of India is more than emphatic that the rule of capitalist-imperialism should be eliminated at all cost to deprive Britain the opportunity of pawning India for its own gain. Hence, he sympathizes with all those peoples of the world who are resisting the capitalist aggression of Westminster. He does not believe that any nation has any design on India, provided Britain leaves that country to evolve its own policy of international intercourse. To world powers he says that India shall not enter into international hostilities, nor shall it do anything to prevent the fruition of legitimate aspirations of them. In respect of British policy in India he announces: "I must fight unto death the unholy attempt to impose British methods and British institutions on India."

Superior to Physical Force

In order to overthrow the British Raj in India, he urges the Indian people to prove that they are superior to physical force. For that reason he is urging that they must be prepared to lose all, not merely their personal liberty, not merely their possessions, land, cash, etc., but also the liberty and possessions of their families, and they must be ready cheerfully to face bullets, bayonets or even slow death by torture. He wants the Indian people to practise this holy suffering and penance, because it is not enough if they are truthful and non-violent. "it is necessary also for them to know their own capacity for suffering. Liberty is a dame exacting a heavy price for her wooers."

He continues: "My purpose will be fulfilled if I succeed in reaching these men's hearts and making them see that if their non-violence does not make them feel much braver than the possession of arms and the ability to use them they must give up their non-violence, which is another name for cowardice, and resume their arms which there is nothing but their own will to prevent them from taking back."

Firmly convinced that non-violence will destroy British domination in India, he asserts that civil disobedience is the one matchless and invincible weapon at the disposal of the oppressed. According to him, non-cooperation and civil disobedience are but different branches of the same tree—Satyagraha (non-resistance). He adds: "It is my Kalpadrum—my Jam-i-Jam—the Universal Provider."

Although this "Universal Provider" is for the benefit of the Indian nation, it, in its international aspect, can be regarded as a universal "coordinate, because it urges mankind to eradicate evil for perpetuating good without super-imposed coditions. It does not sanction any particular branch of humanity the right to become a supreme authority, but permits the entire humanity to work for world harmony without feeling the measureless shame and humiliation of having to live among certain inferior races and peoples. In other words, it is fundamentally concerned with transforming the world into a dwelling place of co-prosperous life.

Gandhism should not, therefore, be regarded as the manifestation of Indian nationalism only. It should be viewed as an international ideal of modern India in the garb of national philosophy. Just as Swamy Vivekananda gave modern interpretation to Indianism, Mahatma Gandhi in his campaign for political emancipation is speaking the traditional mind of India in the language of this new world. This means that Gandhism is alive to the necessity of implanting law and order in the midst of the waywardness of society so that humanity can display its inseparability and fellowship.

In the Periodicals

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 298 dated June 24, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 5 sen. Leading articles: What is the Intermediate Administrative Office? Outlines of the Foreign Trade Plan, Operations in Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces, Present Situation of Lumber Control, and British-Soviet Treaty and Soviet-American Treaty.

Shashin Shuho; a weekly issued by the Board of Information, No. 226 dated June 24, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 10 sen. With illustrations from page to page, the magazine gives the important news items and events at home and abroad, told in pictures.